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OE-52004-4
The Provision of Food Services to Students in Colleges and Universities: 1961-62, Louis A. D'Amico and Linda L. Wright. April 1963, 5 p.

OE-52004-5
Salaries and Fees in Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, 1962-63, W. Robert Bokelman, Anna Jane Holbrook, and Lucille Wellman. April 1963, 9 p.

OE-52004-6
Bond Sales for Higher Education: 1962, W. Robert Bokelman and Elmer C. Deering. May 1963, 4 p.

OE-52004-7
Financing Higher Education, Louis A. D'Amico, Leslie F. Robbins, and W. Robert Bokelman. March 1964, 18 p.

OE-52004-8
Changes in Administrative and Faculty Salaries from 1960-61 to 1962-63, W. Robert Bokelman and Louis A. D'Amico. September 1963, 18 p.

OE-52004-9
Preliminary Report on 9- to 10-Month Faculty Salaries in Universities, Liberal Arts Colleges, Teachers Colleges, and Junior Colleges: 1963-64, W. Robert Bokelman and Louis A. D'Amico. November 1963, 4 p.

OE-52004-10
Variations in Tuition and Fees Charged Full-Time Undergraduate Students by Denominationally Affiliated Institutions: 1962-63, Louis A. D'Amico and Alice R. Pool. February 1964, 4 p.

OE-52004-11
Changes in Tuition Charges to Full-Time Undergraduate Students, 1958-59 to 1962-63, Louis A. D'Amico and W. Robert Bokelman. March 1964, 4 p.

OE-52004-12
Changes in Number of Faculty Members in the Same 1,058 Institutions of Higher Education, by Rank and Length of Contract: 1960-61 and 1962-63, Louis A. D'Amico and W. Robert Bokelman. June 1964, 6 p.

OE-52004-13
Salaries and Student Charges in Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, 1963-64, W. Robert Bokelman, Anna Jane Holbrook, and Estelle B. Aubrey. April 1964, 9 p.

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April 1963

OE-52004-4

THE PROVISION OF FOOD SERVICES TO STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: 1961-62

by Louis A. D'Amico, Specialist for Business Administration
and
Linda L. Wright, Research Aide

To accomplish their educational goals, colleges and universities are engaging more and more in various non-educational services. The two major types of such services are institutional housing and institutional dining facilities. The extent to which institutions provide these services is revealed in data reported for Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1961-62 1/.

Colleges and universities reporting the provision of these services on a term-contract basis accommodated slightly over 800,000 students in their dormitories or other institutional housing, and almost 700,000 students in institutionally operated dining facilities. It is difficult to imagine how colleges and universities, especially those located in nonurban areas, could function without the provision of these services.

It is the purpose of this report to examine contractual dining arrangements to men and women students in higher education institutions in 1961-62. A companion report on housing facilities has also been made.2/ (The basis for that report was also Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1961-62.) For the current report, an analysis was made of the number of students provided food services in relation to the total full-time students enrolled, male and female, in colleges and universities which reported these data. Because the survey report dealt primarily with charges to students, and since colleges and universities are concerned with the provision of accommodations for pending enrollment increases, such an examination should provide information useful to public and private agencies interested in the welfare of higher education.

It should be mentioned that institutions provide contractual arrangements to students for 5-day-, 6-day-, and 7-day-week food service; in fact, students in a number of the colleges and universities are provided the option of two or even three of these arrangements. This study reports the total number of students accommodated by an institution, whether 5-day-, 6-day-, or 7-day-week arrangement, and, where more than one type of arrangement existed, it reports total students for all arrangements. Percentages were derived for various categories by dividing the total number of students accommodated in each category by the number of full-time students in that category. Distributions were made of the number of institutions

1/ Bokelman, W. Robert, and D'Amico, Louis A., *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1961-62.* U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (OE-52005-62), 1962.

2/ Bokelman, W. Robert, and D'Amico, Louis A., "Percentage of Men and Women Students Accommodated in College and University Residential Facilities, 1961-62." To be published in *College and University.*

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which provided food services to men and to women students, according to four percentage groups. Further, these breakdowns were made by region, institutional type, and control.

Prior to an analysis of these data, it should be noted that of the 1,964 colleges and universities requested to respond to the survey, 1,486 (76 percent) responded. Of those that responded, approximately 56 percent (49 percent of the public and 60 percent of the private) reported data on institutionally operated dining facilities. In the absence of data on food services from the other 44 percent of the respondents, it is assumed that these respondents did not operate dining facilities on a contract basis for students. The extent to which the 44 percent provided cafeteria or other pay-as-you-eat arrangements is beyond the scope of this report. The average 1961-62 charges for institutionally operated 7-day-week service were: $380 for men and $378 for women in public institutions, and $415 for men and $446 for women in private institutions. Only a relatively small number of institutions provided 5-day and/or 6-day arrangements. The average charges for these two arrangements were correspondingly lower than the average for 7-day-week accommodations.

Food services in public institutions, by type of institution

As can be seen in table 1, of the 257 reporting public institutions which boarded men students in 1961-62, 73 (28 percent) boarded less than one-fourth of their men, 93 (36 percent) boarded from one-fourth to one-half of their men, 59 (23 percent) boarded from one-half to three-fourths of their men, and 32 (13 percent) boarded over three-fourths of their men. Of the 264 reporting public institutions which boarded women students, 37 (14 percent) boarded less than one-fourth of their women, 90 (34 percent) boarded from one-fourth to one-half of their women, 77 (29 percent) boarded from one-half to three-fourths of their women, and 60 (23 percent) boarded over three-fourths of their women.

Table 1.--Number of Institutions Providing Food Services to Students by Percent of Students Accommodated, by Institutional Type and by Control: Contiguous States, 1961-62

Type of institution	1-24%		25-49%		50-74%		75% & over		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Number of public institutions									
Total	73	37	93	90	59	77	32	60	257	264
University	30	12	22	24	7	18	2	8	61	62
Liberal arts	16	11	11	19	13	13	13	16	53	59
Teachers	15	5	45	33	28	37	9	27	97	102
Technological	1	1	4	---	---	2	3	---	8	3
Other professional	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Junior college	11	8	11	14	11	7	5	9	38	38
	Number of private institutions									
Total	59	31	142	98	131	153	169	281	501	563
University	20	8	13	15	3	7	---	3	36	33
Liberal arts	25	16	105	66	93	116	116	193	339	391
Teachers	3	1	---	4	---	2	3	5	6	12
Technological	2	2	5	1	1	2	---	---	8	5
Theological	1	---	7	2	13	2	16	26	37	30
Other professional	3	1	3	2	2	5	2	3	10	11
Junior college	5	3	9	8	19	19	32	51	65	81

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Of the public institutions that provided food services to three-fourths or more of their men students, technological schools had the highest (38 percent) and universities the lowest (3 percent) representation; for women students, public liberal arts colleges had the highest (27 percent) and public technological schools the lowest (none) representation in that category. On the other hand, of the public institutions accommodating less than one-fourth of their men, universities had the highest (49 percent) and technological schools the lowest (13 percent) representation; for women, technological schools had the highest (33 percent) and teachers colleges the lowest (5 percent) representation in that category.

Food services in private institutions, by type of institution

Of the 501 private institutions reporting food services for men students in 1961-62, 59 (12 percent) boarded less than one-fourth of their men, 142 (28 percent) from one-fourth to one-half of their men, 131 (26 percent) from one-half to three-fourths of their men, and 169 (34 percent) over three-fourths of their men. (See table 1.) Of the 563 private institutions reporting dining facilities for women students, 31 (5 percent) boarded less than one-fourth of their women, 98 (17 percent) from one-fourth to one-half of their women, 153 (28 percent) from one-half to three-fourths of their women, and 281 (50 percent) over three-fourths of their women.

For private institutions, those that provided food services to three-fourths or more of their men ranged from 50 percent of the teachers colleges to none of the universities and technological schools; for women, the range was from 87 percent of the theological schools to none of the technological schools. For the private schools accommodating less than one-fourth of their men, the range was from 50 percent of the teachers colleges to 2 percent of the theological schools; and for women, the range was from 40 percent of the technological schools to none of the theological schools.

Analysis of data by region

The extent to which colleges and universities provided food services to men and women students by regional location is shown in table 2. The regional percentages of public institutions accommodating under one-half of their total full-time students ranged from 83 percent in the Great Lakes and Plains to 40 percent in the Southeast for men and from 62 percent in the West and Southwest to 33 percent in the North Atlantic for women. In private institutions the range was from 52 percent in the North Atlantic to 25 percent in the Southeast for men and from 31 percent in the Great Lakes and Plains to 13 percent in the Southeast for women.

An examination of the institutions which provided food services to three-fourths or more of their students reveals that for both public and private institutions, men or women, institutions in the Southeast showed the highest percentages in this category. Approximately 33 percent of the public and 55 percent of the private institutions in the Southeast accommodated three-fourths or more of their women students; on the other hand, 26 percent of the public and 39 percent of the private institutions in the Southeast accommodated three-fourths or more of their men students. Interestingly, in each region the percentage of institutions housing three-fourths or more of their women was correspondingly higher than the comparable percentage for men.

Summary

Auxiliary-type services in which colleges and universities engage are essential to the accomplishment of educational programs. For these services, including residential and dining facilities, union buildings, bookstores, infirmaries, and related services, colleges and universities expended over $1 billion in 1959-60.3/ Because these activities are not inherent parts of educational programs, they tend in the main to be self-supporting. However, inasmuch as higher education institutions can expect an upsurge in enrollments, the necessity to provide corresponding increases in these services raises the question of whether these services will be able to maintain their self-supporting status.

It is interesting to note that in 1961-62 the reporting institutions housed slightly over 100,000 more students than were furnished food services.

3/ *Summary Report of Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1959-60*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (OE-52007).

Table 2.--Cumulative Number and Percent of Institutions Providing Food Services to Students by Percent of Students Accommodated, by Control and Region: Contiguous States, 1961-62

Percent of students accommodated	North Atlantic				Great Lakes & Plains				Southeast				West & Southwest			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %	Cum. No.	Cum. %
	Public institutions															
1-24	4	11	2	5	25	38	7	10	12	17	9	12	32	39	19	23
25-49	19	53	13	33	55	83	37	55	29	40	26	34	63	76	51	62
50-74	30	83	27	69	66	100	53	79	53	74	51	67	76	92	73	89
75 & over	36	100	39	100	66	100	67	100	72	100	76	100	83	100	82	100
	Private institutions															
1-24	26	19	9	6	21	12	11	6	4	3	4	3	8	10	7	9
25-49	71	52	39	25	72	43	58	31	30	25	18	13	28	36	14	18
50-74	97	71	77	55	114	67	102	54	72	61	60	45	49	64	43	54
75 & over	137	100	159	100	169	100	190	100	118	100	134	100	77	100	80	100

Whether cafeteria or other type pay-as-you-eat arrangements offer some distinct advantages to institutions, or whether the problems of financing and operating dining facilities account for this large difference between the number of students housed and the number of students fed, is not discernible. The fact remains, however, that charges for food services by colleges and universities are modest--and students are generally able to obtain wholesome, nutritious meals in institutionally operated dining facilities.

To summarize, findings of this report include:

1. Approximately 44 percent of responding institutions did not report institutionally operated dining facilities providing contract food services.

2. Private institutions accommodated higher percentages of their students than did public institutions.

3. A higher percentage of women students than of men students were accommodated in both public and private institutions.

4. Institutions in the Southeast, public and private, boarded larger percentages of their students than did institutions in the other three regions of the country.

In total institutional planning, food services are becoming increasingly important. In order to prepare for future increases in enrollments, institutions will need to plan a balanced physical facilities building program of which dining accommodations are an integral part.

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April 1963 OE-52004-5

SALARIES AND FEES IN LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1962-63

by W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section,
Anna Jane Holbrook, Research Assistant,
and Lucille Wellman, Research Aide

The 1962-63 figures reported[1] to the Office of Education by the land-grant colleges and State universities[2] indicate that their faculty salaries increased over 1961-62 by approximately the same percentage by which they had increased in 1961-62 over the previous year, around 6 percent. For this circular, these institutions have been divided into three groups: the 16[3] land-grant institutions attended predominantly by Negroes, the 52[4] land-grant colleges attended predominantly by white students, and the 26[5] universities. The rate of increase on board rates was quite similar for the two years; however, the increase in tuition and fees and in room rates was another matter. Whereas the State universities showed for 1961-62 an annual increase of 9.9 percent for resident tuition and fees and 11.2 percent for nonresident tuition and fees, the corresponding increases for 1962-63 were 5.7 percent and 4.6 percent. For the land-grant institutions, the average percentage increases for nonresident fees remained about the same for the two years (8.1 and 7.9 percent for the 16-college group and 7.0 and 9.6 percent for the 52-college group, for the successive years). For 1962-63 the resident fees rose 12.7 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, for the 16-college group and the 52-college group, as compared to corresponding annual increases of 5.0 percent and 6.2 percent shown in 1961-62.

Salaries

Percentages of annual increase represented in the average 1962-63 faculty salaries (four faculty ranks combined) for land-grant institutions and for State universities varied as follows: 8.8 percent for 9-10 month faculty, and 3.8 for 11-12 month faculty, of the 16-college land-grant group; 6.0 percent for 9-10 month faculty, and 5.8 percent for 11-12 month faculty, of the 52-college land-grant group; and 5.4 percent for 9-10 month faculty, and 4.9 percent for 11-12 month faculty, of the State universities. (See tables 1, 2, and 3.)

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1 Bokelman, W. Robert. Higher Education Planning and Management Data series, begun for the 1957-58 school year. Now published in two volumes: Higher Education Salaries and Higher Education Basic Student Charges. Data reported for these volumes used in this circular.

2 Member institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association as they were comprised at time of data-gathering.

3 All of the 16 institutions responded.

4 Two of the 52 institutions did not respond: the University of Illinois and the University of Massachusetts.

5 Two of the 26 universities did not respond: the State University of Iowa and the State University of New York.

For the 9-10 month salaries of the 52-college land-grant group, the average annual increases ranged from 5.3 percent for instructors to 6.6 percent for professors; for 11-12 month salaries of this same group, the range was from 5.2 percent for assistant professors to 6.2 percent for instructors. For the 9-10 month salaries of the 16-college land-grant group, the average annual increases varied from 6.8 percent for professors to 11.0 percent for instructors; for 11-12 month salaries of this same group, the increases were more closely ranged, from 3.3 percent for instructors to 4.3 percent for associate professors.

For the 9-10 month salaries of the State universities, the range of annual increase was from 3.2 percent for instructors to 5.8 percent for associate professors; for 11-12 month salaries it was from 1.5 for associate professors to 9.7 for instructors. Among the 9-10 month land-grant salaries, it is heartening to note, for the four faculty ranks combined, a larger rate of increase for the 16-college group than for the 52-college group, since the salaries of the prior group still average over $2,000 less than the average salary of the latter group.

Regionally,[6/] among both 9-10 month and 11-12 month salaries of the 52-college land-grant group, the North Atlantic region had the largest percentages of overall increase (7.9 and 9.8 respectively) and the Great Lakes and Plains the smallest (2.7 and 3.9 respectively).

6/ Regional divisions in these tables are as follows: *North Atlantic:* Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Great Lakes and Plains:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; *Southeast:* Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; and *West and Southwest:* Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

7/ Responses were submitted separately from salary responses and were complete.

Fees: Tuition and Other Fees, Room Rates, and Board Rates

Tuition and fees for undergraduate and graduate students, room rates, and board rates for each institution[7/] are listed in table 4. (Figures shown in tables 4, 5, and 6 represent rates for the typical academic year of 2 semesters, 2 trimesters, or 3 quarters.) Average 1962-63 costs for undergraduate students are compared with similar costs for 1961-62 in table 5, with percentages of increase shown. Resident tuition fees for land-grant colleges have a higher rate of increase than have any other fees: 12.7 percent for the 16-college group and 7.0 percent for the 52-college group (5.7 percent for universities). Room rates have increased more for men than for women among the 16-college land-grant group and among the State universities; however, among the 52-college land-grant group, room rates have increased more for women than for men. As usual, the board rates rose very slightly, indicating the desire of school officials to maintain food charges at a minimum.

Table 6 shows the range of the annual increases in student charges by the number of institutions for each of several increase categories. The largest median dollar increase for institutions showing increases is in the nonresident tuition and fees, $50, and the smallest in the board rates for both men and women, $18. The highest institutional increases were as follows: For resident undergraduate tuition and fees, $170 at the South Carolina State College; for nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees, $235 at the University of Vermont; for men's room rate, $90 at the University of Alaska; for women's room rate, $100 at the University of Kentucky; for men's board rate, $84 at Auburn University; and for women's board rate, $76 at the University of Alaska.

Table 1.--Salaries (9-10 months) for deans and faculty members in LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS,[1] by region and predominant race of students: 1962-63

Academic rank	White[2]					Negro[2]
	Total U.S.	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest	Total U.S.
Dean						
Number: Institutions	(Because of the limited number of deans employed on a 9-10 month basis, salary data for deans are not reported here.)					
Individuals						
Maximum mean salary						
Third quartile mean salary						
Median mean salary						
First quartile mean salary						
Minimum mean salary						
Mean salary						
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount						
Percent						
Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	11	11	12	15	15
Individuals	4,484	883	1,470	811	1,320	305
Maximum mean salary	$14,900	$14,900	$12,810	$12,200	$14,680	$10,000
Third quartile mean salary	13,620	13,630	12,390	11,010	14,680	8,640
Median mean salary	12,260	12,450	12,260	9,970	14,660	8,220
First quartile mean salary	10,890	11,400	12,020	9,460	11,590	8,100
Minimum mean salary	8,130	10,180	8,130	8,180	8,730	7,200
Mean salary	12,040	12,580	11,890	10,280	13,210	8,450
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	750	1,020	490	460	860	530
Percent	6.6	8.8	4.3	4.7	7.0	6.8
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	11	11	12	15	16
Individuals	4,095	854	1,299	780	1,162	280
Maximum mean salary	$10,450	$10,350	$ 9,420	$ 9,890	$10,450	$ 8,730
Third quartile mean salary	9,420	10,000	9,230	8,520	10,450	7,650
Median mean salary	9,090	9,000	9,110	8,260	10,240	7,240
First quartile mean salary	8,440	8,620	8,860	7,640	8,500	6,510
Minimum mean salary	7,110	8,330	7,300	7,120	7,110	5,050
Mean salary	9,040	9,350	8,970	8,210	9,460	7,070
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	480	620	270	370	620	570
Percent	5.6	7.2	3.1	4.7	7.0	8.8
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	11	11	12	15	16
Individuals	5,382	1,127	1,541	1,009	1,705	548
Maximum mean salary	$ 8,600	$ 8,110	$ 8,000	$ 7,910	$ 8,600	$ 7,000
Third quartile mean salary	8,000	7,910	7,830	7,140	8,150	6,550
Median mean salary	7,560	7,340	7,700	6,960	8,150	6,490
First quartile mean salary	7,060	7,180	7,390	6,610	7,240	5,660
Minimum mean salary	5,820	7,010	6,200	6,030	5,820	4,640
Mean salary	7,490	7,550	7,500	7,000	7,750	6,160
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	420	490	250	350	520	510
Percent	5.9	7.0	3.4	5.3	7.3	9.1
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	49	11	11	12	15	16
Individuals	3,154	666	1,179	707	602	444
Maximum mean salary	$ 6,980	$ 6,790	$ 6,600	$ 6,490	$ 6,980	$ 5,850
Third quartile mean salary	6,310	6,210	6,310	5,660	6,690	5,510
Median mean salary	5,990	6,140	6,000	5,530	6,030	5,470
First quartile mean salary	5,600	5,830	5,740	5,240	5,690	4,920
Minimum mean salary	4,740	5,570	5,030	4,740	4,770	3,700
Mean salary	5,910	6,130	5,940	5,500	6,100	5,250
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	300	510	220	180	330	520
Percent	5.3	9.0	3.9	3.4	5.8	11.0
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	49	11	11	12	15	16
Individuals	17,115	3,530	5,489	3,307	4,789	1,577
Maximum mean salary	$10,890	$10,590	$ 9,380	$ 9,080	$10,890	$ 7,710
Third quartile mean salary	9,380	10,420	9,200	7,980	10,890	6,820
Median mean salary	9,020	8,320	9,100	7,760	9,550	6,570
First quartile mean salary	7,910	8,050	8,170	7,370	8,080	6,280
Minimum mean salary	6,120	7,570	6,560	6,460	6,120	4,540
Mean salary	8,780	8,970	8,690	7,770	9,460	6,510
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	500	660	310	350	610	530
Percent	6.0	7.9	2.7	4.6	6.9	8.8

[1] 1962-63 salary data were received from all land-grant institutions except the University of Massachusetts and the University of Illinois. Comparisons with 1961-62 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

[2] Institutions attended predominantly by the race indicated.

Table 2.--Salaries (11-12 months) for deans and faculty members in LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS,[1/] by region and predominant race of students: 1962-63

Academic rank	White[2/]					Negro[2/]
	Total U.S.	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest	Total U.S.
Dean						
Number: Institutions	50	11	11	13	15	15
Individuals	308	53	65	103	87	34
Maximum mean salary	$23,500	$23,500	$21,210	$17,000	$19,710	$14,520
Third quartile mean salary	18,950	19,380	21,050	15,930	18,900	11,840
Median mean salary	16,460	16,460	20,370	15,250	17,210	10,500
First quartile mean salary	14,830	15,970	16,940	14,530	15,010	10,050
Minimum mean salary	11,110	12,340	12,620	11,110	13,580	8,800
Mean salary	16,670	16,960	18,770	14,870	17,040	10,990
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	960	630	1,180	940	1,080	720
Percent	6.0	3.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.0
Professor						
Number: Institutions	47	10	11	12	14	10
Individuals	3,703	736	1,095	947	925	86
Maximum mean salary	$16,770	$14,030	$14,940	$13,010	$16,770	$10,930
Third quartile mean salary	14,030	13,810	14,690	12,160	16,770	10,580
Median mean salary	12,750	13,690	13,520	11,650	12,730	9,820
First quartile mean salary	12,110	13,370	12,730	11,050	12,150	8,090
Minimum mean salary	9,230	11,390	9,890	9,230	10,730	7,870
Mean salary	13,010	13,400	13,580	11,500	13,590	9,540
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	720	1,250	520	520	740	350
Percent	5.8	10.2	4.0	4.6	5.8	3.8
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	48	10	11	12	15	10
Individuals	2,971	619	829	827	696	45
Maximum mean salary	$13,090	$11,200	$11,100	$10,580	$13,090	$ 9,950
Third quartile mean salary	10,930	10,880	10,970	9,640	10,910	8,630
Median mean salary	10,130	10,880	10,930	9,290	9,710	7,620
First quartile mean salary	9,290	10,070	10,150	7,190	9,280	7,180
Minimum mean salary	7,190	8,740	8,450	7,190	8,940	5,820
Mean salary	9,980	10,450	10,530	8,890	10,190	7,510
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	540	1,010	360	490	370	310
Percent	5.5	10.7	3.6	5.4	3.7	4.3
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	47	10	11	12	14	10
Individuals	2,792	462	797	863	670	61
Maximum mean salary	$ 9,810	$ 9,810	$ 9,400	$ 8,760	$ 9,670	$ 8,050
Third quartile mean salary	9,170	8,830	9,240	8,120	8,850	7,250
Median mean salary	8,360	8,830	9,240	8,000	8,250	6,490
First quartile mean salary	7,960	8,480	8,490	5,820	7,860	6,400
Minimum mean salary	5,820	7,670	7,470	5,820	7,800	5,690
Mean salary	8,280	8,720	8,880	7,300	8,510	6,730
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	430	560	330	470	390	250
Percent	5.2	6.9	3.9	6.1	4.8	3.8
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	44	8	11	12	13	10
Individuals	1,208	185	366	509	148	52
Maximum mean salary	$ 8,400	$ 7,360	$ 7,950	$ 6,940	$ 8,400	$ 7,200
Third quartile mean salary	7,230	7,360	7,910	6,440	7,220	5,790
Median mean salary	6,680	7,300	7,230	4,560	6,480	5,790
First quartile mean salary	4,560	6,680	6,900	4,560	6,460	5,520
Minimum mean salary	4,560	6,160	5,850	4,560	6,210	4,960
Mean salary	6,320	7,010	7,250	5,280	6,740	5,830
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	410	610	330	350	330	190
Percent	6.2	9.5	4.7	5.6	5.2	3.3
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	48	10	11	12	15	11
Individuals	10,674	2,002	3,087	3,146	2,439	244
Maximum mean salary	$13,870	$12,100	$11,790	$10,550	$13,870	$ 9,950
Third quartile mean salary	11,100	11,020	11,430	9,810	11,530	9,330
Median mean salary	10,150	11,020	11,100	9,680	10,280	7,080
First quartile mean salary	9,700	10,040	10,000	6,140	9,340	6,950
Minimum mean salary	6,140	9,130	8,490	6,140	8,870	6,650
Mean salary	10,170	10,740	10,800	8,660	10,810	7,680
Average increase from 1961-62:						
Amount	560	960	410	470	510	280
Percent	5.8	9.8	3.9	5.8	5.0	3.8

1/ 1962-63 salary data were received from all land-grant institutions except the University of Massachusetts and the University of Illinois. Comparisons with 1961-62 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

2/ Institutions attended predominantly by the race indicated.

Table 3.--Salaries (9-10 and 11-12 months) for deans and faculty members in INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION[1]: 1962-63

Academic rank	9-10 months			11-12 months		
	1962-63	Increase over 1961-62		1962-63	Increase over 1961-62	
		Dollar	Percent		Dollar	Percent
Dean 2/						
Number: Institutions				23		
Individuals				109		
Maximum mean salary				$24,000		
Third quartile mean salary				17,900		
Median mean salary				15,890		
First quartile mean salary				14,790		
Minimum mean salary				12,400		
Mean salary				16,590	$850	5.4
Professor						
Number: Institutions	24			15		
Individuals	2,780			176		
Maximum mean salary	$13,670			$16,700		
Third quartile mean salary	13,400			14,500		
Median mean salary	11,970			13,010		
First quartile mean salary	10,590			11,050		
Minimum mean salary	8,450			9,000		
Mean salary	11,740	$640	5.7	13,010	600	4.9
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	24			14		
Individuals	2,312			100		
Maximum mean salary	$ 9,710			$12,040		
Third quartile mean salary	9,600			11,810		
Median mean salary	9,240			9,700		
First quartile mean salary	8,450			8,540		
Minimum mean salary	7,200			7,900		
Mean salary	9,020	500	5.8	10,140	150	1.5
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	24			13		
Individuals	2,464			82		
Maximum mean salary	$ 8,010			$ 9,930		
Third quartile mean salary	7,840			9,330		
Median mean salary	7,640			9,230		
First quartile mean salary	7,120			7,960		
Minimum mean salary	5,910			6,970		
Mean salary	7,420	370	5.2	8,640	610	7.6
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	24			8		
Individuals	1,362			57		
Maximum mean salary	$ 6,550			$ 8,880		
Third quartile mean salary	6,270			8,470		
Median mean salary	5,860			7,000		
First quartile mean salary	5,250			6,430		
Minimum mean salary	4,440			5,910		
Mean salary	5,740	180	3.2	7,240	640	9.7
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	24			15		
Individuals	8,918			415		
Maximum mean salary	$10,430			$14,330		
Third quartile mean salary	9,780			10,940		
Median mean salary	8,810			10,090		
First quartile mean salary	8,410			9,640		
Minimum mean salary	6,550			8,720		
Mean salary	8,930	460	5.4	10,660	500	4.9

1/ 1962-63 salary data were received from all members of the State Universities Association (as comprised at time of data-gathering) except the State University of New York and the State University of Iowa. Comparisons with 1961-62 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

2/ Only two institutions reported deans serving on 9-10-month basis.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association, by State: 1962-63

(Figures shown are rates for the typical undergraduate and graduate full-time students, as reported by registrar, for the academic year of 2 semesters, 2 trimesters, or 3 quarters. In. = inapplicable.)

Institution	Graduate tuition and fees		Undergraduate tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama								
Alabama A & M College	$180	$300	$180	$300	$120	$120	$320[1]	$320[1]
Auburn University	195[2]	195[2]	225	525	180	240	420[1]	360[1]
University of Alabama	260	610	260	610	170	170	437	416
Alaska								
University of Alaska	235	385	235	385	290	290	726	726
Arizona								
Arizona State University (Tempe)	207[2]	807[2]	207	807	280	285	460	460
University of Arizona	207	807	207	807	255	262	In.	In.
Arkansas								
Agric., Mech. and Normal College	In.	In.	170	270	180	180	360[1]	360[1]
University of Arkansas	200	470	200	470	250	340	370	340
California								
University of California	87-166	362-716	150-192	362-742	280-306	280-306	548-560	548-560
Colorado								
Colorado State University	240	660	240	660	192	192	540	540
University of Colorado	280[2]	904[2]	280	904	219	219	511	511
Connecticut								
University of Connecticut	150	150	160	560	250	250	368[3]	336[3]
Delaware								
Delaware State College	In.	In.	155	405	108	108	350	350
University of Delaware	234	650[2]	315	650	250	250	410	410
Florida								
Florida A & M University[4]	180[2]	530[2]	180	530	150	150	286	286
University of Florida[4]	226	576	226	576	200	200	In.	In.
Florida State University[4]	226	576	226	576	220	200	324	324
Georgia								
Fort Valley State College	219[2]	519[2]	219	519	180	180	315	315
Georgia Inst. of Technology	309	699	309	699	240	270	In.	In.
University of Georgia	249	594	249	594	240	240	399[1]	399[1]
Hawaii								
University of Hawaii	241[2]	241[2]	241[2]	241[2]	250	250	In.	In.
Idaho								
University of Idaho	164	164	164	414	240	240	440	440
Illinois								
University of Illinois	270	620	270	620	326	326	494	494
Indiana								
Indiana University	235	483	235	565	337	337	448	448
Purdue University	240	750	240	750	320	350	540	510
Iowa								
Iowa State University	297	297	297	600	225	225	435	435
State University of Iowa	330	330	290	620	340	340	540	540
Kansas								
Kansas State University	208	308	208	518	297[1]	312[1]	363[1]	348[1]
University of Kansas	208	308	208	518	180	180	495	495
Kentucky								
Kentucky State College	In.	In.	146	276	144	144	320	320
University of Kentucky	200	500	200	500	230	346	330[5]	354
Louisiana								
Louisiana State University	120	220	120	420	238	318	In.	382
Southern University	79	679	80	680	161	172	342[1]	342[1]
Maine								
University of Maine	400	800	400	800	300	300	450	450
Maryland								
University of Maryland	450	450	306	656	230	260	400	400
Maryland State College	In.	In.	181	331	81	81	315	315

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT

Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association, by State: 1962-63--continued

Institution	Graduate tuition and fees		Undergraduate tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Massachusetts								
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	$1,700[6]	$1,700[6]	$1,700[6]	$1,700[6]	$370	$440	$412	$460
University of Massachusetts	307[2]	707[2]	307	707	200	200	406	406
Michigan								
Michigan State University	324	870	324	870	276	276	510	510
University of Michigan	280	750	280	750	346	346	520	520
Wayne State University	294	552	300	636	In.	340	In.	In.
Minnesota								
University of Minnesota	318	735	300	720	289[1]	298[1]	497[1]	506[1]
Mississippi								
Alcorn A & M College	In.	In.	149	349[1]	125	125	255	255
Mississippi State University	225	425	251	451	170	170	In.	In.
University of Mississippi	280	680	280	680	180	220	In.	In.
Missouri								
Lincoln University	120[2]	220[2]	120[1]	220[1]	170	170	In.	In.
University of Missouri	215	215	215	515	258	258	442	442
Montana								
Montana State College	288	566	320	598	195	195	456	456
Montana State University	313[2]	591[2]	313	591	195	195	455	455
Nebraska								
University of Nebraska	264	504	264	504	220	220	440	440
Nevada								
University of Nevada	230	530	261	561	200	200	540	540
New Hampshire								
University of New Hampshire	392	812	392	812	210	250	360	360
New Jersey								
Rutgers, The State University	427	427	476	576	300	300	450	450
New Mexico								
New Mexico State University	250	500	250	500	220	220	460	460
University of New Mexico	278	546	300	570	252	252	456	456
New York								
Cornell University	1,600[6] / 310[2]	1,600[6] / 710[2]	1,600[6] / 310	1,600[6] / 710	375	521	400[3]	564
State University of New York	666-790	666-790	82-632	200-775	253-405	255-521	265-540	265-564
North Carolina								
Agric. & Tech. College	307[2]	585[2]	307[2]	585[2]	128[2]	128[2]	272[2]	272[2]
University of North Carolina	269	694	279	704	172	220	In.	400[1]
North Carolina State College	311	736	315	740	170	In.	In.	In.
North Dakota								
North Dakota State University	180	450	240	510	225	225	In.	In.
University of North Dakota	200	470	200	470	202	202	410	410
Ohio								
Miami University	350	700	350	700	325	325	475	475
Ohio State University	330	780	330	780	324	318	501	501
Ohio University	400	800	400	800	288	288	468	468
Oklahoma								
Langston University	In.	In.	144[1]	390[1]	135	135	333	333
Oklahoma State University	168	432	224	576	270	270	330	310
University of Oklahoma	210	540	210	540	240	240	350	350
Oregon								
Oregon State University	315	315	315	645	240	240	460	460
University of Oregon	300	300	300	630	249	249	437	437
Pennsylvania								
Pennsylvania State University	525	1,050	525	1,050	294	294	501	501
Puerto Rico								
University of Puerto Rico	157	157	156	156	225	255	In.	In.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT

Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association, by State: 1962-63--continued

Institution	Graduate tuition and fees		Undergraduate tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Rhode Island								
University of Rhode Island.	$270	$510	$317	$817	$350	$350	$400 3/	$400 3/
South Carolina								
Clemson Agric. College.	428	In.	428	678	200	In.	360	360
South Carolina State College. . . .	290	520 2/	290	520	105	105	296	296
University of South Carolina. . . .	370	570	370	570	185	200	350	350
South Dakota								
South Dakota State College.	236	404	288	456	216	216	405	405
State University of South Dakota. .	288	456	288	456	200	200	304 3/	304 3/
Tennessee								
Tenn. Agric. & Ind. State Univ. . .	195	360	165	330	153	153	315	315
University of Tennessee	225	525	225	525	240 1/	225 1/	In.	In.
Texas								
A & M College of Texas.	167	467	167	467	128	In.	360	In.
Prairie View A & M College.	147	447	147	447	120	120	297	297
University of Texas	136	436	136	436	250	250	In.	432
Utah								
Utah State University	215	380	215	380	210	210	420	420
University of Utah	300	495	300	495	235	235	450	450
Vermont								
University of Vermont	600 2/	1,560 2/	491	1,275	290	290	410 5/	440
Virginia								
Virginia Polytechnic Institute. . .	330	330	330	660	120	120	360	360
Virginia State College.	340	510	340	510	124	112	279	279
University of Virginia	377	585	377	837	200	225	325 3/	325 3/
Washington								
University of Washington.	300	600	300	600	240	240	480	480
Washington State University	300	600	300	600	306	306	434	434
West Virginia								
West Virginia University.	230 2/	560 2/	230 1/	560 1/	262	262	360	360
Wisconsin								
University of Wisconsin	236	750	236	750	327	339	508	508
Wyoming								
University of Wyoming	282 2/	564 2/	282	564	166	166	399 5/	399 5/

1/ Adjusted in accordance with last year's report and/or catalog of institution.
2/ Estimated.
3/ 5-day board rate.
4/ Now on trimester plan.
5/ 6-day board rate.
6/ Endowed divisions.

Table 5.--COMPARISON OF TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association: 1/ 1961-62 and 1962-63

(Figures reported are rates for the typical undergraduate full-time student for the academic year of 2 semesters, 2 trimesters, or 3 quarters.)

Institutional group	Undergraduate tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate	
	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Land-grant institutions (65)						
Attended predominantly by Negro students (15)						
1962-63	$186	$422	$140	$140	$310	$310
1961-62	165	391	128	129	305	305
Increase: Amount	21	31	12	11	5	5
Percent	12.7	7.9	9.4	8.5	1.6	1.6
Attended predominantly by white students (50)						
1962-63	$307	$640	$249	$269	$435	$438
1961-62	287	584	237	254	426	428
Increase: Amount	20	56	12	15	9	10
Percent	7.0	9.6	5.1	5.9	2.1	2.3
State University Association (25 institutions)						
1962-63	$280	$631	$239	$249	$435	$433
1961-62	265	603	228	241	430	426
Increase: Amount	15	28	11	8	5	7
Percent	5.7	4.6	4.8	3.3	1.2	1.6

1/ The following institutions were not included here because of lack of data for 1961-62: University of California, Maryland State College, State University of New York, and University of Puerto Rico. The 1961-62 data for University of Alaska, Delaware State College, Fort Valley State College, and Virginia State College, not previously reported, are now included in the averages for that year.

Table 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASES IN UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES at Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and of the State Universities Association: 1/ 1962-63 over 1961-62

	Number of institutions showing								Median increase 2/
	No increase	Increase of							
		$1-9	$10-19	$20-29	$30-39	$40-49	$50-100	$100 up	
Tuition and fees									
Resident	45	5	8	7	7	6	9	3	$30
Nonresident	41	5	5	5	5	4	14	11	50
Room rate									
Men	47	7	9	12	7	4	2	1	20
Women	50	5	6	12	4	6	2	2	24
Board rate									
Men	48	3	13	3	2	3	3	0	18
Women	51	1	14	2	3	5	3	0	18

1/ The following institutions were not included here because of lack of data for 1961-62: University of California, Maryland State College, State University of New York, and University of Puerto Rico.

2/ Median increase is taken from a complete distribution of institutional increases (for those institutions showing increases).

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May 1963 OE-52004-6

Bond sales for higher education: 1962

W. Robert Bokelman
Chief,
Business Administration Section,
Division of Higher Education

and

Elmer C. Deering
Specialist in financing school facilities,
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education

IN CALENDAR YEAR 1962 higher education institutions received a total of $569,396,000 from the sale of general obligation and revenue bonds to finance the construction of housing facilities. The buildings, instructional and auxiliary, financed by these funds will be available for use within the next 2 years.

These bonds were sold by both publicly controlled and privately controlled institutions. (In the rest of this report they will be referred to as "public" and "private" institutions.)

Public institutions obtained $442,741,000 of the total and private institutions, $126,655,000. The entire amount of the private institutions' sales was for revenue bonds—that is, bonds that are amortized in large part from the net proceeds of the activity housed in the building financed, such as a dormitory, dining hall, or student recreation center (see next page).

Bond sales of more than $10 million for public institutions were recorded in 11 States and of more than $5 million for private institutions in 8 States:

For public	*Sales (000)*	*For private*	*Sales (000)*
Illinois	$87,800	New York	$17,910
New York	73,487	Massachusetts	10,247
Indiana	28,545	Pennsylvania	9,982
Florida	27,430	North Carolina	7,015
Wisconsin	21,535	Colorado	5,985
Texas	17,571	Ohio	5,860
Michigan	16,385	Illinois	5,675
Alabama	14,316	Florida	5,594
Kentucky	12,469		
Tennessee	11,695		
Ohio	11,135		

The combined total of sales for public and private institutions in 2 States—Illinois ($93,475,000) and New York ($91,397,000)—represented almost one-third of the total amount for all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Funds borrowed from the College Housing Program, Housing and Home Finance Agency, accounted for $275 million of the total. Loans from this program are available to public and private institutions for financing the construction of dormitories, dining halls, students centers, and other auxiliary facilities. During 1962 the interest rate on College Housing bonds was 3⅜ percent from January 1 through June 30 and 3½ percent from July 1 through December 31.

These rates appreciably affected the interest rates on loans for auxiliary facilities since College Housing loans accounted for 70 percent of the funds for auxiliary facilities financed through the issuance of bonds during the year.

The average net interest rate for all bonds was 3.35 percent, ranging from an average of 3.01 percent for general obligation bonds sold by public institutions to 3.47 percent for revenue bonds sold by public institutions. The average rate for private institutions was 3.44 percent. Bond issues sold to finance academic facilities had a lower average interest rate than those sold to finance auxiliary facilities.

Reprint of article in School Life, Vol. 45, No. 5, March 1963.

Function of facilities	Number of sales	Amount sold (000)	Average net interest cost, percent
ALL INSTITUTIONS			
All facilities	277	$569,396	3.35
Academic	31	174,947	3.21
Instructional	24	150,375	3.19
Multipurpose [1]	7	24,572	3.34
Auxiliary	246	394,449	3.42
Housing	175	304,313	3.43
Housing and dining	37	48,198	3.32
Dining	3	1,360	3.30
Student center	21	20,378	3.35
Student center and housing	10	20,200	3.60
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			
All facilities	138	442,741	3.33
Academic	31	174,947	3.21
Instructional	24	150,375	3.19
Multipurpose [1]	7	24,572	3.34
Auxiliary	107	267,794	3.40
Housing	79	221,559	3.41
Housing and dining	13	22,214	3.19
Dining	0	0	.....
Student center	9	8,601	3.40
Student center and housing	6	15,420	3.64
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			
All facilities	139	126,655	3.44
Academic	0	0	0
Instructional	0	0	0
Multipurpose [1]	0	0	0
Auxiliary	139	126,655	3.44
Housing	96	82,754	3.47
Housing and dining	24	25,984	3.42
Dining	3	1,360	3.30
Student center	12	11,777	3.32
Student center and housing	4	4,780	3.45

Public institutions used more than half of their income from bond sales to finance residential and other auxiliary facilities; private schools used all their income to finance auxiliary facilities. The functions of all buildings financed by bond sales are shown below in the percentage distribution of the total amount of the sales:

Function of facilities	Total, percent	Public, percent	Private, percent
All facilities	100.0	77.8	22.2
Academic	30.7	39.5	0
Instructional	26.4	34.0	0
Multipurpose	4.3	5.5	0
Auxiliary	69.3	60.5	100.0
Residential	53.4	50.0	65.3
Residential and dining	8.5	5.0	20.5
Dining	.2	.....	1.1
Student center	3.6	2.0	9.3
Student center and residential	3.6	3.5	3.8

The terms of the bonds—the years to maturity—ranged from 10 years to 50 years. As a rule, short-term bonds sell at lower rates than long-term bonds. This rule holds true here for the shorter term sales: sales for terms of under 25 years (all of them for public institutions) had an average net interest rate of 3.01 percent as compared to an average net interest rate of 3.49 for sales with terms of 25 to 35 years. But it does not hold true for the longer term bonds: all sales for terms of over 35 years had a lower average net interest rate (3.43 percent) than those for terms of 25 to 35 years.

Term	Number of sales	Amount (000)	Average net interest cost
Public and private	277	$569,396	3.35
Under 25 years	26	128,330	3.01
25 to 35 years	50	171,458	3.49
Over 35 years	201	269,608	3.43
Public	138	442,741	3.33
Under 25 years	26	128,330	3.01
25 to 35 years	34	160,041	3.49
Over 35 years	78	154,370	3.42
Private	139	126,655	3.44
Under 25 years	0	.....	.....
25 to 35 years	16	11,417	3.48
Over 35 years	123	115,238	3.44

The higher average interest rate of the 25- to 35-year bonds than for those over 35 years may be explained by the fact that six public issues totaling $55 million averaged a net interest rate of 3.94. The other 44 issues, totaling $116 million, averaged 3.27 net interest rate. If these six issues were removed, the number in the public group would be reduced to 28, the amount to $105 million, and the net interest rate to 3.26. The six issues were sold for these universities or State University Systems: Florida ($25 million at 4.17 interest), Illinois ($2.1 million at 3.73), Iowa ($3.5 million at 3.55), Western Kentucky ($2.8 million at 3.83), Nebraska ($9.5 million at 3.89) and Cornell ($12.5 million at 3.68). Of the 16 private issues in the 25- to 35-year bracket all but 2 were sold to the Housing and Home Finance Agency at 3.50 percent.

[1] Funds to be used for construction of more than one academic building.

The combined sales made by States and building authorities realized a lower average net interest rate than sales made by individual public institutions (3.26 as compared to 3.38) and a higher amount per sale ($15.7 million as compared to $2.0 million). The figures for this comparison appear below:

Item	*Total*	*Building authorities and States*	*Individual public institutions*
Number of sales	138	12	126
Amount sold (000)	$442,741	$188,261	$254,480
Average net interest (%)	3.33	3.26	3.38
Amount per sale (000)	$3,208	$15,688	$2,020

By individual issues, interest rates ranged from a low of 2.34 percent for the sale of $280,000 in general obligation bonds for facilities in Essex County, Mass., to a high of 4.17 percent for the sale of $25 million in revenue bonds by the Florida Development Commission for facilities in the State university system. The Massachusetts bonds were sold on June 11, 1962, and had a term of 10 years, while the Florida bonds were sold on July 12, 1962, and had a term of 28 years. These extremes had little relationship to the interest rates on other sales with one half of the sales bearing interest rates between 3.32 and 3.50 percent and 90 percent of the sales bearing rates between 2.80 and 3.50 percent. The effect of the College Housing loan rate was evident: 133 (48 percent) of the bond sales were at 3.50 percent net interest rate.

In brief, the analyses of bonds sold in 1962 to finance the construction of higher education facilities in public and private institutions reveal these facts:

- Almost $570 million was realized from the sale of general obligation and revenue bonds.
- The College Housing Program, which provides loans for dormitory and other auxiliary facilities, accounted for approximately $275 million of the total.
- Bonds sold by and for public institutions accounted for 77.8 percent of the total; private institutions, 22.2 percent.
- All bond sales by private institutions were revenue bonds for the construction of auxiliary facilities.
- Public institutions used 39.5 percent of the proceeds from bond sales for academic facilities; 60.5 percent for auxiliary facilities.
- The average net interest rate for all bond sales was 3.35 percent; for public institutions, 3.33 percent; for private institutions, 3.44 percent.
- Illinois reported the largest amount for public institutions, $87.8 million, $70 million of which was from a single sale; New York reported the largest amount for private institutions, $17.9 million.
- Only in Hawaii, Idaho, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia were no bonds sold for either public or private institutions.
- In public institutions bond issues with terms of less than 25 years had an average interest rate of 3.01; those with terms of 25 to 35 years, 3.49, and those with terms of over 35 years, 3.43 percent. In private institutions, all issues were for terms of more than 25 years; the average rates were 3.48 percent for terms of 25 to 35 years and 3.44 percent for terms over 35 years.
- Interest rates for individual issues ranged from a low of 2.34 percent to a high of 4.17 percent; however, one half of all sales had interest rates between 3.32 percent and 3.50 percent, and nine-tenths had rates between 2.80 and 3.50 percent.
- Terms ranged from 10 to 50 years, but 70 percent of the total issues had terms of 38, 39, or 40 years.

Table 1.—Bond sales for higher education: Number, amount, and average net interest cost for all bonds and for all revenue bonds, the 50 States and D.C., calendar year 1962

State	Total bonds			Total revenue bonds		
	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)
Total	277	$569,396	3.35	246	$431,071	3.46
Alabama	13	16,501	3.15	11	8,870	3.31
Alaska	2	2,550	3.31	1	1,750	3.34
Arizona	6	7,000	3.28	6	7,000	3.28
Arkansas	7	5,902	3.45	5	4,025	3.48
California	5	13,393	3.14	5	13,393	3.14
Colorado	1	5,985	3.44	1	5,985	3.44
Connecticut	1	950	3.50	1	950	3.50
Delaware	4	4,405	2.80	.....	.....	.....
Florida	6	33,024	3.99	6	33,024	3.99
Georgia	8	9,350	3.35	8	9,350	3.35
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	14	93,475	3.12	13	23,475	3.61
Indiana	7	30,595	3.48	6	29,130	3.48
Iowa	4	4,970	3.53	4	4,970	3.53
Kansas	6	5,552	3.38	6	5,552	3.38
Kentucky	4	12,469	3.60	4	12,469	3.60
Louisiana	7	14,169	3.45	7	14,169	3.45
Maine	1	2,600	2.99	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	2	1,210	3.31	2	1,210	3.31
Massachusetts	9	17,877	3.21	8	17,597	3.23
Michigan	9	19,245	3.41	8	16,810	3.44
Minnesota	5	5,745	3.46	5	5,745	3.46
Mississippi	4	1,845	3.37	4	1,845	3.37
Missouri	7	6,065	3.42	6	3,565	3.39
Montana	2	2,042	3.17	2	2,042	3.17
Nebraska	7	11,770	3.81	7	11,770	3.81
Nevada	1	2,012	2.95	1	2,012	2.95
New Hampshire	2	1,390	3.41	2	1,390	3.41
New Jersey	4	3,910	3.29	4	3,910	3.29
New Mexico	3	3,200	3.47	3	3,200	3.47
New York	21	91,397	3.32	16	16,860	3.33
North Carolina	10	11,590	3.40	10	11,590	3.40
North Dakota	1	570	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	13	16,995	3.56	12	15,295	3.60
Oklahoma	7	4,509	3.19	6	2,709	3.38
Oregon	2	4,131	3.17	1	231	3.50
Pennsylvania	13	9,982	3.48	13	9,982	3.48
Rhode Island	3	3,520	3.22	1	520	3.49
South Carolina	2	2,644	3.50	2	2,644	3.50
South Dakota	5	2,775	3.49	5	2,775	3.49
Tennessee	9	16,252	3.21	7	8,527	3.41
Texas	17	21,293	3.20	15	11,293	3.47
Utah	3	1,655	3.13	3	1,655	3.13
Vermont	1	770	3.50	1	770	3.50
Virginia	7	8,000	3.36	7	8,000	3.36
Washington	4	7,665	3.55	4	7,665	3.55
West Virginia	4	3,277	3.34	4	3,277	3.34
Wisconsin	4	23,170	3.36	3	22,070	3.40
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Col.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Table 2.—Bond sales for higher education: Number, amount, and average interest cost of the bonds, by type of obligation and by type of institutional control, the 50 States and D.C., calendar year 1962

State	Publicly controlled institutions									Privately controlled institutions (all revenue bonds)		
	Total			General obligation			Revenue					
	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)	No. of sales	Amount sold (000)	Ave. int. (%)
Total	138	$442,741	3.33	31	$138,325	3.01	107	$304,416	3.47	139	$126,655	3.44
Alabama	8	14,316	3.10	2	7,631	2.97	6	6,685	3.26	5	2,185	3.48
Alaska	2	2,550	3.31	1	800	3.23	1	1,750	3.34	....	....	....
Arizona	6	7,000	3.28	....	....	....	6	7,000	3.28	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	5,902	3.45	2	1,877	3.41	5	4,025	3.48	....	....	....
California	1	8,750	2.99	....	....	....	1	8,750	2.99	4	4,643	3.42
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5,985	3.44
Connecticut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	950	3.50
Delaware	4	4,405	2.80	4	4,405	2.80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	2	27,430	4.10	....	....	....	2	27,430	4.10	4	5,594	3.45
Georgia	3	7,170	3.31	....	....	....	3	7,170	3.31	5	2,180	3.46
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	5	87,800	3.10	1	70,000	2.95	4	17,800	3.67	9	5,675	3.43
Indiana	5	28,545	3.47	1	1,465	3.37	4	27,080	3.48	2	2,050	3.50
Iowa	1	3,500	3.55	....	....	....	1	3,500	3.55	3	1,470	3.49
Kansas	3	4,350	3.38	....	....	....	3	4,350	3.38	3	1,202	3.41
Kentucky	4	12,469	3.60	....	....	....	4	12,469	3.60	....	....	....
Louisiana	6	9,949	3.45	....	....	....	6	9,949	3.45	1	4,220	3.45
Maine	1	2,600	2.99	1	2,600	2.99	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1,210	3.31
Massachusetts	3	7,630	3.01	1	280	2.34	2	7,350	3.04	6	10,247	3.37
Michigan	6	16,385	3.41	1	2,435	3.20	5	13,950	3.45	3	2,860	3.41
Minnesota	1	1,250	3.43	....	....	....	1	1,250	3.43	4	4,495	3.47
Mississippi	2	1,150	3.32	....	....	....	2	1,150	3.32	2	695	3.45
Missouri	2	3,180	3.44	1	2,500	3.46	1	680	3.38	5	2,885	3.40
Montana	1	745	3.26	....	....	....	1	745	3.26	1	1,297	3.13
Nebraska	1	9,500	3.89	....	....	....	1	9,500	3.89	6	2,270	3.48
Nevada	1	2,012	2.95	....	....	....	1	2,012	2.95	....	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1,390	3.41
New Jersey	1	750	2.88	....	....	....	1	750	2.88	3	3,160	3.39
New Mexico	2	2,825	3.47	....	....	....	2	2,825	3.47	1	375	3.50
New York	8	73,487	3.30	5	14,537	3.50	3	58,950	3.31	13	17,910	3.42
North Carolina	3	4,575	3.34	....	....	....	3	4,575	3.34	7	7,015	3.45
North Dakota	1	570	3.50	1	570	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	5	11,135	3.61	1	1,700	3.19	4	9,435	3.68	8	5,860	3.47
Oklahoma	5	3,605	3.11	1	1,800	2.89	4	1,805	3.32	2	904	3.50
Oregon	1	3,900	3.15	1	3,900	3.15	....	....	....	1	231	3.50
Pennsylvania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	9,982	3.48
Rhode Island	3	3,520	3.22	2	3,000	3.17	1	520	3.49	....	....	....
South Carolina	1	2,480	3.50	....	....	....	1	2,480	3.50	1	164	3.50
South Dakota	3	1,920	3.48	....	....	....	3	1,920	3.48	2	855	3.50
Tennessee	6	11,695	3.10	2	7,725	2.99	4	3,970	3.30	3	4,557	3.50
Texas	10	17,571	3.13	2	10,000	2.89	8	7,571	3.45	7	3,722	3.50
Utah	2	1,230	3.01	....	....	....	2	1,230	3.01	1	425	3.50
Vermont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	770	3.50
Virginia	5	6,890	3.33	....	....	....	5	6,890	3.33	2	1,110	3.50
Washington	2	4,800	3.58	....	....	....	2	4,800	3.58	2	2,865	3.50
West Virginia	2	1,665	3.18	....	....	....	2	1,665	3.18	2	1,612	3.50
Wisconsin	3	21,535	3.35	1	1,100	2.63	2	20,435	3.39	1	1,635	3.50
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

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Part I of this study sketches some historical trends of income and expenditures of public and private institutions for educational and general purposes during the period 1931-32 to 1949-50. Part II analyzes trends in the period 1951-52 to 1959-60 to indicate what might be expected for the period ahead. The selection of the biennial period with which to begin part II was based partly on the availability of data segregating income from Federal sources for organized research, making it possible to exclude that incompatible element for trend purposes. It should be noted that figures for part I represent the continental United States and for part II the aggregate United States (including the outlying parts), which latter figures were not available for the entire period covered in part I. Financial data were taken from the series of Biennial Surveys of Education[1/] in the United States.

The data gathered in the latter period, 1951-52 to 1959-60, were more nearly complete and more compatible for current trend purposes than were most of the figures compiled in the earlier period and so lend themselves to more meaningful analysis. Trends established during the late fifties are more likely to persist for the sixties.

PART I

Trends, 1931-32 to 1949-50

There were at least three identifiable factors which influenced higher education income and expenditures in the 18-year period starting in 1931-32: (1) increasing enrollments, (2) rising cost of goods and services, and (3) more and better services to students (student health, guidance, testing, etc.).

Income Trends

Total income for educational and general purposes for the continental United States rose 300 percent from 1931-32 ($452 million) to 1949-50 ($1,834 million), but there were periods of great divergence from the overall trend. In dollars per student the increase was from $392 to $690. An analysis of publicly and privately controlled institutions combined by categories of income is not essential, since there is little that is characteristic of either in the combined figures; therefore, the two groups of institutions are considered separately.

Income, public institutions (See table 1A and figures 1 and 2)

Publicly controlled institutions were increasing their enrollments by 133 percent in the 18-year period, from 582,168 in 1931-32 to 1,354,902 in 1949-50.[2/] The purchasing

1/ *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, a series published by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

2/ Total academic year enrollments.

power of the consumer dollar was dropping more than one-third. The increase in expenditures per student in constant dollars from $613 to $802 attests that services to students were improving. Income trends were in the same pattern.

Such per student computations as these are not precise for several reasons. First, gross enrollment figures from year to year include changing proportions of full-time and part-time students as well as changing proportions of undergraduate and graduate students. Also, the income and expenditures figures embrace the entire year, including the summer term, whereas enrollments are for the regular academic year only. Nevertheless, as long as the components are kept reasonably consistent and compatible from year to year, it seems feasible to use them for trend purposes.

In public institutions the most significant sources of income were (1) State and local governments, (2) tuition and fees, and (3) Federal Government agencies. Let us examine each of these sources.

State and local governments.--Before World War II there had been occasional unevenness in the trend of income from State and local governmental sources as computed in dollars per student, probably because a forthcoming variation in enrollment could not always be anticipated or accurately evaluated in time to be reflected in institutional requests for appropriations. Enrollments fell off sharply during the war years, but plant and staff had to be maintained and appropriations were not reduced in proportion to enrollments.

In gross dollars from State and local governments the public institutions received $524 million in 1949-50. This was nearly 4 times as much as in 1931-32 ($142 million). In dollars per student, the increase was from $244 to $387. The most rapid rise occurred during the period of the Federal program of veterans' education after World War II. This seeming paradox of per student increase from State and local sources during the period of the Federal assistance program requires some explanation: Federal payment of veterans' fees did not constitute Federal payment of the cost of their education by a wide margin. The average public institution had to find a source for $6 or more to supplement each dollar paid by or on behalf of the student (ratio of tuition and fees to total income). For most public institutions this supplementary source was the appropriate State or local governmental unit.

Tuition and fees (including Federal payment of veterans' fees).--Although public institutions have generally arisen out of a concept of low-cost educational opportunity to as many qualified youth as desire it, these institutions have found it expedient to increase their schedules of tuition and fees from time to time. From 1931-32, when the per student income from this source was $59, there was a gradual increase to $88 in 1945-46. But with the advent of the Federal program of veterans' education by 1947-48 there was an abrupt upsweep to $185 per student. Following that year, the trend was downward as the veterans' program receded. These extreme reactions in public institutions need some interpretation: It should not be assumed from the rise and fall of per student income that fee schedules were first raised and then lowered. Both the upward surge and the ensuing gradual lowering of income from tuition in dollars per student were brought about by the action of the Veterans Administration in permitting public institutions to assess veterans at an institution's nonresident rate, usually somewhat higher than the rate for residents of the respective State. The changing proportion of veterans to nonveterans in the enrollment markedly affected the computed income per student from tuition and fees.

Federal Government sources.--On a per student basis, from Federal sources there was an irregular advance from $40 in 1931-32 to $65 in 1941-42. By 1943-44 a flood of contracts with Federal agencies had ensued, mostly concerned with the defense effort. This development brought legions of trainees to college campuses but not as regularly enrolled students. In 1943-44 the gross income from Federal sources yielded $160 million to the public institutions, and, based on a war-depressed enrollment, produced a per student figure of $280, obviously meaningless for trend purposes for normal times. Not until after the war did the trend of income from Federal agencies for organized research begin to affect significantly the profile of income from Federal sources.

Other sources. --There are other sources of income for educational and general purposes categorically identified in the Biennial Survey, but in the case of public institutions they are of minor consequence. Endowment earnings during the 18-year period did not yield more than $15 per student at the most and averaged less than $9. Private gifts and grants increased from $5 to $14 per student. Sales and services and related activities together were slightly more productive, growing from $21 per student in 1931-32 to $47 per student by 1949-50. Miscellaneous other sources produced $5 in 1931-32 and increased to $11 by 1949-50.

Income, private institutions (see table 1B and figures 3 and 4)

Among the privately controlled institutions, the order of importance of categories of income for educational and general purposes is radically different from that of publicly controlled institutions. Tuition and fees traditionally produce more than half of the total educational and general income in private institutions. Endowment earnings and private gifts and grants attain a degree of importance which they do not achieve in public institutions.

Tuition and fees (including Federal payment of veterans' fees). --From 1933-34, when tuition and fees supplied more than $105 million, there was a gradual increase until 1941-42 at the start of World War II when the amount reached $146 million. In 1943-44 there was a temporary decline, but by 1949-50 over $472 million was realized from tuition and fees. It is noteworthy that the peak year of income from tuition and fees during the Federal veterans' education program occurred later for private institutions than for public institutions. In dollars of income per student from tuition and fees, the upward trend showed minor irregularities in rising from $203 in 1931-32 to $362 in 1949-50, which irregularities may be attributable partly to the changing proportion of students enrolling in institutions with lower tuition rates.

Endowment earnings. --Income in gross dollars from endowment earnings does not vary as much with changing enrollments as with general economic conditions. College trust funds are usually managed conservatively, and the security of the corpus takes precedence over the hope for spectacular gains. In this 18-year period the low year in endowment earnings in private institutions was 1933-34, with less than $51 million, and the highest year was 1949-50, when more than $87 million was realized. In dollars per student, the range was from $102 in 1931-32 down to $67 in 1949-50, with extremes exceeding each of these figures in intervening years: $114 in 1943-44 and $61 in 1947-48.

Private gifts and grants. --Income tax provisions, both Federal and State, tend to encourage gifts to colleges. The private institutions relieve the public of a considerable portion of the educational load. Tax exemptions permit gifts to a college to cost the donor less than the face amount of the gift, constituting what might be called a bargain in benevolences. In gross dollars, the income of private institutions from gifts and grants grew from $25 million in 1933-34 to $99 million in 1949-50. This was a greater degree of increase than that for enrollments in private colleges. The per student income from gifts and grants increased from $47 to $76 in that period.

Other sources.--Other categories of income for private institutions have produced minor amounts each year. These are: Federal governmental sources, State and local governments, sales and services, related activities, and miscellaneous. Federal governmental sources for income for private institutions were negligible until the war years. In 1943-44 there was a massive Federal program of contracting with colleges for the training of service personnel. The amount of such income reported by the private colleges for that year was more than $148 million. However, most of these trainees were not enrolled as students by the colleges but were radio operators, preflight trainees, cooks, bakers, and the like. The enrollment of regular students, mostly women and younger men, was unusually low, resulting in the ballooning of the computed per student income from Federal sources to $254, a meaningless figure for general trend purposes.

After the war, there began to emerge a pattern of large amounts of income from Federal agencies for organized research projects. This influence was beginning to be evident in the biennial reports by 1949-50. However,

such income was not generally available for purposes other than contractual research. State and local governments do not supply significant amounts of income to private institutions, except in a few States such as New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. On a national average, the per student amount ranged from $11 in 1935-36 to $22 in 1949-50. Sales and services and related activities, and other sources, together, tended to increase only slightly as related to enrollments; they amounted to $52 per student in 1949-50 as compared with $36 in 1931-32.

Expenditures Trends

If expenditures for organized research are disregarded, there remain six categories of expenditures to be analyzed for trend. One of these, "related activities," is too miscellaneous to yield significant results, and another, "extension and public service," has a very minor role in private institutions. The following categories of expenditures subject to trend analysis are listed in order of relative dollar significance: (1) Instruction and departmental research, (2) general administration and general expense, (3) physical plant operation and maintenance, and (4) libraries.

On the expenditures side of the ledger there is no such diversity between public and private institutions as appears on the income side. The principal difference lies in the area of general administration and general expense. Private institutions consistently spend more per student for those purposes than do public institutions.

Expenditures, public institutions (see table 2A and figures 5 and 6)

Instruction and departmental research.--Expenditures by public institutions for instruction and departmental research rose from $101 million in 1931-32 to $415 million in 1949-50. In dollars per student, this was an increase from $173 to $307. As might be expected, the trend tended to follow enrollment curves, though the changes did not always occur in the same year or to the same degree. This lag illustrates the occasional difficulty of anticipating in the spring, when budgets are made up, what the fall enrollment will be.

Physical plant operation and maintenance.--In public institutions, in the 18-year period beginning in 1931-32, there was a steady upward trend from $22 million to $113 million for plant operation and maintenance. The marked increase in dollars per student did not begin until the war years of the early forties when enrollments dropped. By 1949-50, this figure had reached $83, approximately double the per student figure of $42 in 1933-34.

General administration and general expense.--While the trend line for this category of expenditures follows the enrollment curve in general, it is not tied to enrollments so directly as in the case of instruction and departmental research. In gross dollars, the upward trend started after 1933-34 with $15 million and continued to grow consistently to $83 million in 1949-50. In dollars per student the range was from $27 in 1931-32 to $62 in 1949-50.

Extension and public service.--Expenditures in this category increased irregularly in public institutions in the 18-year period starting in 1931-32, but no unusual trend significance is observed. The increase was from $21 million in 1931-32 to $75 million in 1949-50, and in dollars per student from $35 to $55.

Libraries.--As was true for the instructional category of expenditures, the expenditures for libraries would be expected to follow enrollment and inflation curves, which they did, growing from $4 million in 1931-32 to $27 million in 1949-50. The increase in dollars per student from $7 in 1931-32 to $20 in 1949-50 showed but one temporary reversal, that in 1945-46.

Expenditures, private institutions (see table 2B and figures 7 and 8)

Instruction and departmental research.--In private institutions, in the 18-year period starting with 1931-32, enrollments were increasing almost as rapidly as in public institutions. Expenditures for instruction and departmental research were tripling, from $117 million to $366 million. In dollars per student, this was an increase from $203 to $280. Enrollments were increasing by 128 percent.

General administration and general expense.--Expenditures for general administration and general expense in private institutions were increasing on the order of 3-1/2 times in gross dollars, from $28 million to $129 million. In dollars per student, the range was from $49 in 1931-32 to $99 in 1949-50. Probably a part of the difference between private and public levels of expenditures per student in the category of administration is accountable to the cost of fundraising for the private institutions. Another possible factor is the greater number of small institutions under private control.

Physical plant operation and maintenance.--Private institutions spent increasing amounts for physical plant operation and maintenance, ranging from $29 million in 1933-34 to $112 million in 1949-50. In dollars per student, the upward trend was slightly irregular, from $53 in 1931-32 to $86 in 1949-50, with all of the increase occurring in the final 10 years. The large increase of $19, rising from $55 per student in 1941-42 to $74 in 1943-44, no doubt was the result of a low enrollment in this war year. The increase beginning in 1945-46 was partly the result of postwar price inflation.

Libraries.-- Trends in expenditures for libraries by private institutions showed steady consistency in growth, keeping pace with enrollments. This item is not a major part of the average college budget, but the consistent provision for the operation and growth of the library is regarded as highly important in judging the academic quality of an institution.

Trends in Constant Dollars

As an exercise in perspective, it is interesting to follow in the tables and figures the trends in dollars per student as adjusted to 1957-59 purchasing power (consumer price index, Bureau of Labor Statistics). Expenditures in dollars per student in constant dollars rose by 31 percent in public institutions in the 18-year period; in private institutions there was only a 12-percent increase. In the following decade, 1951-52 to 1959-60, as is shown in part II, the disparity was reversed and public institutions increased expenditures per student by 9 percent while private institutions were increasing by 35 percent.

Table 1.--Distribution of income of higher education institutions for educational and general purposes, by control, source, and year: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

Year	Enrollment[1]	Purch'g power of $1: 1957-59 dollars	All income		Tuition and fees		Federal government		State and local government		Endowment earnings		Private gifts and grants		Sales & services & related activities		Other sources	
			Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student
A. Public																		
1931-32	582,168		$ 220,015	$378	$ 34,480	$ 59	$ 23,189	$ 40	$142,277	$244	$ 2,369	$ 4	$ 2,883	$ 5	$12,151	$21	$ 2,667	$ 5
Adjusted		$1.89	415,828	$714	65,167	$112	43,827	$ 75	268,904	$462	4,477	$ 8	5,449	$ 9	22,965	$39	5,041	$ 9
1933-34	529,931		183,592	346	32,799	62	18,205	34	111,320	210	4,897	9	2,565	5	10,635	20	3,127	6
Adjusted		2.22	407,574	769	72,814	137	40,415	76	247,130	466	10,871	21	5,694	11	23,610	45	6,942	13
1935-36	614,131		255,144	415	41,422	67	41,357	67	134,138	218	6,188	10	3,779	6	14,848	24	13,611	22
Adjusted		2.09	533,251	868	86,572	141	86,436	141	280,348	456	12,933	21	7,898	13	31,032	51	28,029	46
1937-38	689,483		262,232	380	46,962	68	27,202	39	155,342	225	5,931	9	4,535	7	16,941	25	5,322	8
Adjusted		2.00	524,464	761	93,924	136	54,404	79	310,684	451	11,862	17	9,070	13	33,882	49	10,644	15
1939-40	796,531		295,385	371	54,989	69	36,499	46	167,774	211	6,689	8	5,111	6	20,297	25	4,027	5
Adjusted		2.07	611,447	768	113,827	143	75,553	95	347,292	436	13,846	17	10,580	13	42,015	53	8,336	10
1941-42	732,111		330,795	452	54,893	75	47,589	65	185,346	253	7,007	10	8,124	11	23,387	32	4,448	6
Adjusted		1.95	645,050	882	107,041	146	92,799	127	361,425	494	13,664	19	15,842	22	45,605	62	8,674	12
1943-44	571,406		449,525	787	38,157	67	159,962	280	193,062	338	8,677	15	8,788	15	34,017	60	6,862	12
Adjusted		1.66	746,212	1,306	63,341	111	265,537	465	320,483	561	14,404	25	14,588	26	56,468	99	11,391	20
1945-46	833,803		462,469	555	73,213	88	77,485	93	244,427	293	8,838	11	12,720	15	37,677	45	8,109	10
Adjusted		1.60	739,950	887	117,141	140	123,976	149	391,083	469	14,141	17	20,352	24	60,283	72	12,974	16
1947-48	1,326,147		810,917	611	245,600	185	92,923	70	379,336	286	7,919	6	14,556	11	53,282	40	17,301	13
Adjusted		1.29	1,046,083	789	316,824	239	119,871	90	489,343	369	10,216	8	18,777	14	68,734	52	22,318	17
1949-50	1,354,902		979,704	723	229,395	169	118,827	88	524,280	387	8,845	7	19,374	14	64,290	47	14,693	11
Adjusted		1.21	1,185,442	875	277,568	205	143,781	106	634,379	468	10,702	8	23,443	17	77,791	57	17,779	13
B. Private																		
1931-32	571,949		231,982	405	116,169	203	1,963	3	7,235	13	58,534	102	27,065	47	8,858	15	12,158	21
Adjusted		1.89	438,446	767	219,559	384	3,710	6	13,674	24	110,629	193	51,153	89	16,742	29	22,979	40
1933-34	525,429		205,133	390	105,458	201	1,622	3	6,231	12	50,637	96	24,903	47	7,124	14	9,158	17
Adjusted		2.22	455,395	867	234,117	446	3,601	7	13,833	26	112,414	214	55,285	105	15,815	30	20,331	39
1935-36	594,096		235,961	397	116,712	196	1,876	3	6,496	11	53,902	91	33,336	56	10,095	17	13,544	23
Adjusted		2.09	493,158	830	243,928	411	3,921	7	13,577	23	112,655	190	69,672	117	21,099	36	28,307	48
1937-38	661,422		259,872	393	132,035	200	2,142	3	7,708	12	64,723	98	32,373	49	11,006	17	9,886	15
Adjusted		2.00	519,744	786	264,070	399	4,284	6	15,416	23	129,446	196	64,746	98	22,012	33	19,772	30
1939-40	697,672		275,903	395	145,908	209	2,361	3	7,837	11	64,615	93	35,341	51	12,480	18	7,356	11
Adjusted		2.07	571,119	819	302,030	433	4,887	7	16,223	23	133,753	192	73,156	105	25,834	37	15,227	22
1941-42	671,879		295,501	440	146,471	218	10,643	16	8,243	12	67,068	100	37,792	56	16,921	25	8,363	12
Adjusted		1.95	576,227	858	285,618	425	20,754	31	16,074	24	130,783	195	73,694	110	32,996	49	16,308	24
1943-44	583,866		414,129	709	116,328	199	148,201	254	8,554	15	66,519	114	41,661	71	19,560	34	13,305	23
Adjusted		1.66	687,454	1,177	193,104	331	246,014	421	14,200	24	110,422	189	69,157	118	32,470	56	22,086	38
1945-46	843,048		462,489	549	202,305	240	58,591	69	11,739	14	80,925	96	64,852	77	29,407	35	14,670	17
Adjusted		1.60	739,982	878	323,688	384	93,746	111	18,782	22	129,480	154	103,763	123	47,051	56	23,472	28
1947-48	1,290,115		727,159	564	423,728	328	68,826	53	20,466	16	78,761	61	76,912	60	39,443	31	19,023	15
Adjusted		1.29	938,035	727	546,609	424	88,786	69	26,401	20	101,602	79	99,216	77	50,881	39	24,540	19
1949-50	1,304,119		854,141	655	472,540	362	98,167	75	29,056	22	87,496	67	99,253	76	47,697	37	19,932	15
Adjusted		1.21	1,033,511	792	571,773	438	118,782	91	35,158	27	105,870	81	120,096	92	57,713	44	24,118	18

1/ Enrollment figures are total enrollments for the academic year.

Table 2.--Distribution of expenditures of higher education institutions for educational and general purposes, by control, purpose , and year: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

Year	Enrollment 1/	Purch'g power of $1: 1957-59 dollars	All expenditures		Administration and general expenditures		Instruction and departmental research		Extension and public service		Libraries		Physical plant operation and maintenance		Organized research		Related activities	
			Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student
A. Public																		
1931-32	582,168		$ 188,728	$324	$ 15,984	$ 27	$100,871	$173	$20,575	$35	$ 4,323	$ 7	$ 21,656	$37	$ 14,809	$25	$10,510	$18
Adjusted		$1.89	356,696	$613	30,210	$ 52	190,646	$327	38,887	$ 67	8,170	$14	40,930	$ 70	27,989	$ 48	19,864	$34
1933-34	529,931		173,125	326	14,896	28	91,052	172	17,848	34	5,702	11	22,520	42	12,528	24	8,579	16
Adjusted		2.22	384,338	725	33,069	62	202,135	381	39,623	75	12,658	24	49,994	94	27,812	52	19,045	36
1935-36	614,131		208,384	340	17,403	28	104,774	170	26,870	44	6,821	11	26,050	42	14,568	24	11,897	19
Adjusted		2.09	435,523	709	36,372	59	218,978	357	56,158	91	14,256	23	54,445	89	30,447	50	24,865	40
1937-38	689,483		238,907	346	19,536	28	120,462	174	30,687	45	7,892	11	28,619	42	17,961	26	13,749	20
Adjusted		2.00	477,814	693	39,072	57	240,924	349	61,374	89	15,784	23	57,238	83	35,922	52	27,498	40
1939-40	796,531		269,381	338	23,065	29	136,445	171	32,220	40	9,022	11	33,752	42	19,822	25	15,056	19
Adjusted		2.07	557,619	700	47,745	60	282,441	355	66,695	84	18,676	23	69,867	88	41,032	52	31,166	39
1941-42	732,111		300,790	410	25,593	35	146,525	200	38,495	53	9,251	13	35,962	49	24,334	33	20,630	28
Adjusted		1.95	586,541	801	49,906	68	285,724	391	75,065	103	18,039	25	70,126	96	47,451	65	40,229	55
1943-44	571,406		319,888	559	26,140	46	149,235	261	41,312	72	10,085	18	37,714	66	29,223	51	26,179	46
Adjusted		1.66	531,014	929	43,392	76	247,730	434	68,578	120	16,741	29	62,605	110	48,510	85	43,457	76
1945-46	833,803		393,091	471	36,907	44	178,817	214	50,275	60	11,988	14	48,496	58	37,960	46	28,647	34
Adjusted		1.60	628,946	754	59,051	71	286,107	343	80,440	96	19,181	23	77,594	93	60,736	73	45,835	55
1947-48	1,326,147		712,988	538	66,115	50	340,027	256	62,225	47	20,622	16	94,679	71	83,041	63	46,279	35
Adjusted		1.29	919,755	694	85,288	64	438,635	331	80,270	61	26,602	20	122,136	92	107,123	81	59,700	45
1949-50	1,354,902		898,054	663	83,484	62	415,424	307	74,977	55	27,219	20	112,778	83	115,624	85	68,548	51
Adjusted		1.21	1,086,645	802	101,016	75	502,663	371	90,722	67	32,935	24	136,461	101	139,905	103	82,943	61
B. Private																		
1931-32	571,949		202,693	354	28,085	49	116,512	203	3,452	6	6,511	11	30,295	53	7,117	12	10,722	19
Adjusted		1.89	383,090	670	53,081	93	220,208	385	6,524	11	12,306	22	57,258	100	13,451	24	20,265	35
1933-34	525,429		189,034	359	28,259	54	112,280	213	2,172	4	7,685	15	28,526	54	4,536	9	5,576	11
Adjusted		2.22	419,655	799	62,735	119	249,262	474	4,822	9	17,060	32	63,328	121	10,070	19	12,379	24
1935-36	594,096		208,919	351	30,666	52	120,369	202	2,556	4	8,710	15	30,752	52	7,522	13	8,344	14
Adjusted		2.09	436,641	735	64,092	108	251,571	423	5,342	9	18,204	31	64,272	108	15,721	26	17,439	29
1937-38	661,422		234,265	354	36,870	56	132,544	200	3,502	5	9,696	15	34,119	52	7,252	11	10,282	16
Adjusted		2.00	468,530	708	73,740	111	265,088	401	7,004	11	19,392	29	68,238	103	14,504	22	20,564	31
1939-40	697,672		252,308	361	39,762	57	143,803	206	3,105	4	10,465	15	35,560	51	7,444	11	12,169	17
Adjusted		2.07	522,278	749	82,307	118	297,672	427	6,427	9	21,663	31	73,609	106	15,409	22	25,190	36
1941-42	671,879		271,945	405	41,375	62	152,033	226	4,030	6	10,512	15	36,633	55	9,952	15	17,411	26
Adjusted		1.95	530,293	789	80,681	120	296,464	441	7,859	12	20,498	31	71,434	106	19,406	29	33,951	51
1943-44	583,866		336,914	577	43,528	75	184,954	316	3,109	5	10,367	18	43,487	74	29,233	50	22,236	38
Adjusted		1.66	559,277	958	72,256	124	307,024	526	5,161	9	17,209	29	72,188	124	48,527	83	36,912	63
1945-46	843,048		427,236	506	67,901	81	196,305	232	5,198	6	14,573	17	62,451	74	48,851	58	31,956	38
Adjusted		1.60	683,578	811	108,642	129	314,088	373	8,317	10	23,317	28	99,922	119	78,162	93	51,130	61
1947-48	1,290,115		678,606	526	105,714	82	317,918	246	8,955	7	23,586	18	107,317	83	76,049	59	39,067	30
Adjusted		1.29	875,402	679	136,371	106	410,114	318	11,552	9	30,426	24	138,439	107	98,103	76	50,396	39
1949-50	1,304,119		807,390	619	128,586	99	365,570	280	11,697	9	28,928	22	112,332	86	109,717	84	50,560	39
Adjusted		1.21	976,942	749	155,589	119	442,340	339	14,153	11	35,003	27	135,922	104	132,758	102	61,178	47

1/ Enrollment figures are total enrollments for the academic year.

Figure 1.--Income in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions, by source: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

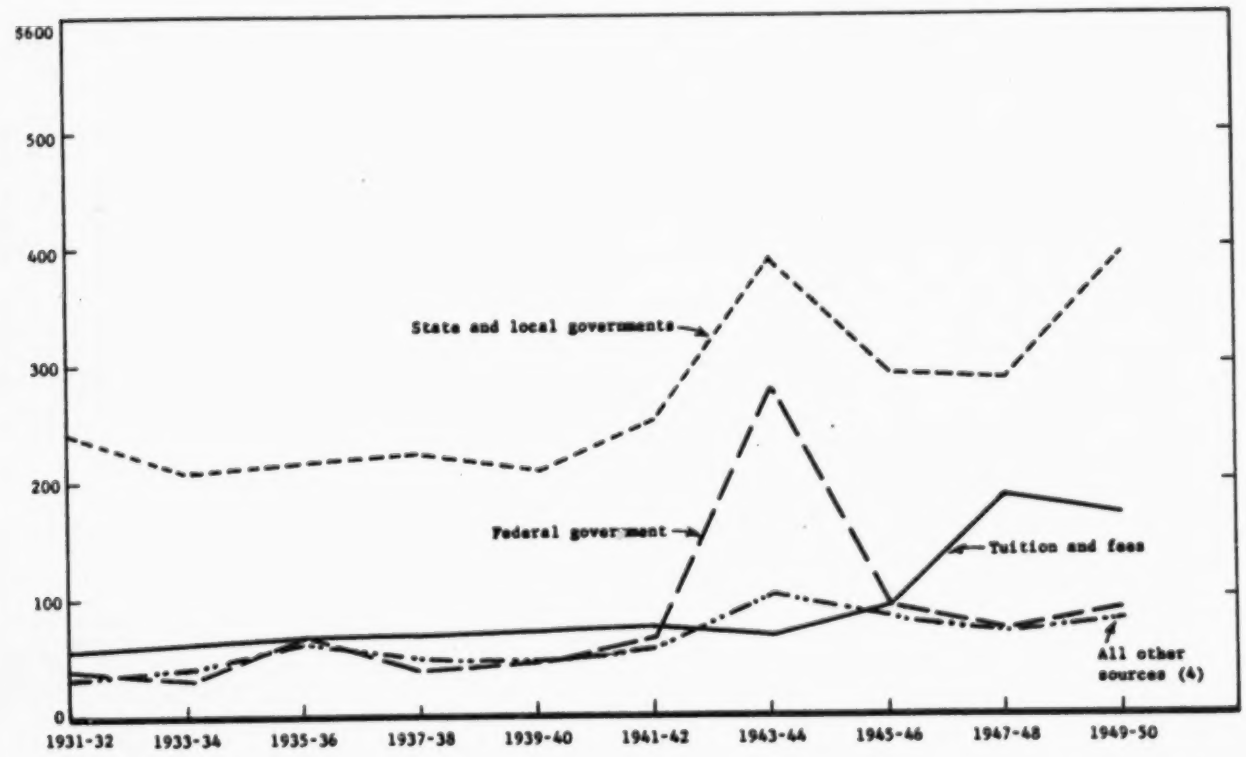


Figure 2.--Income in total dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

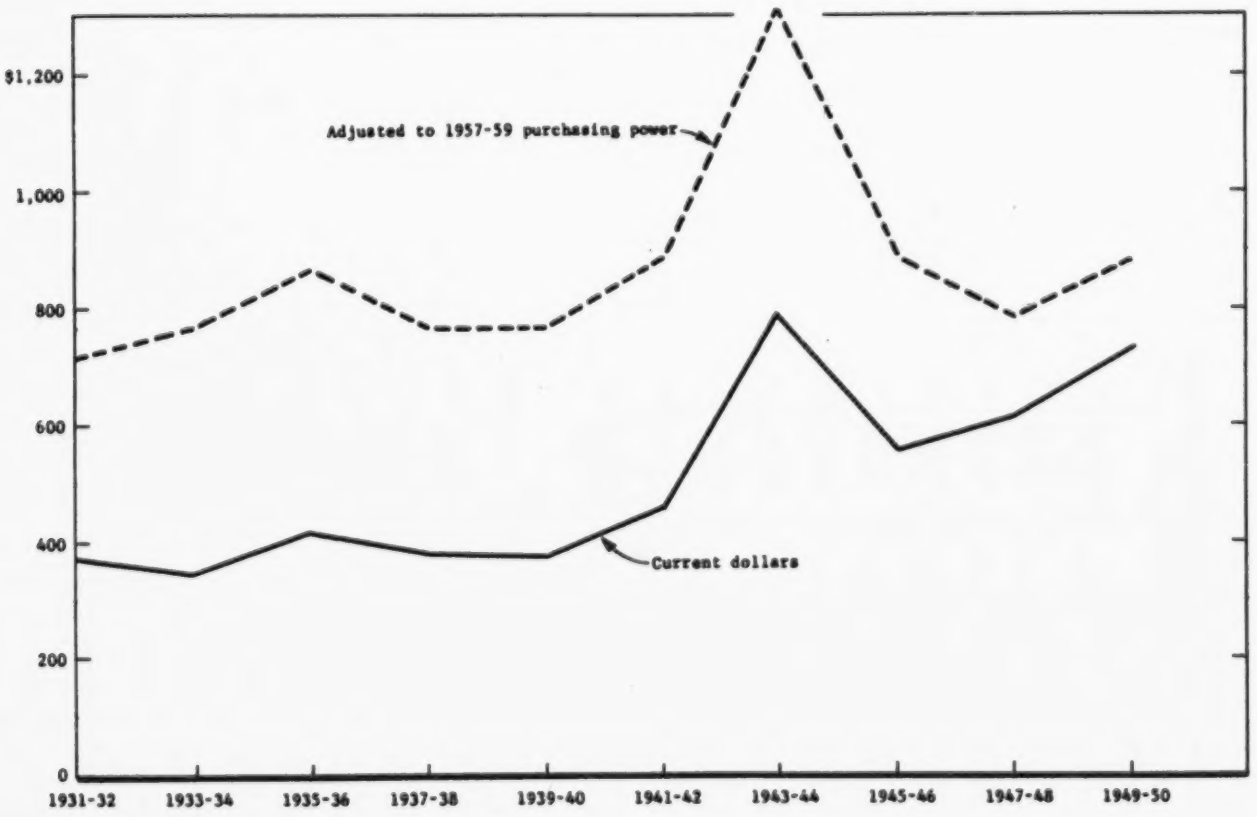


Figure 3.--Income in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions, by source: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

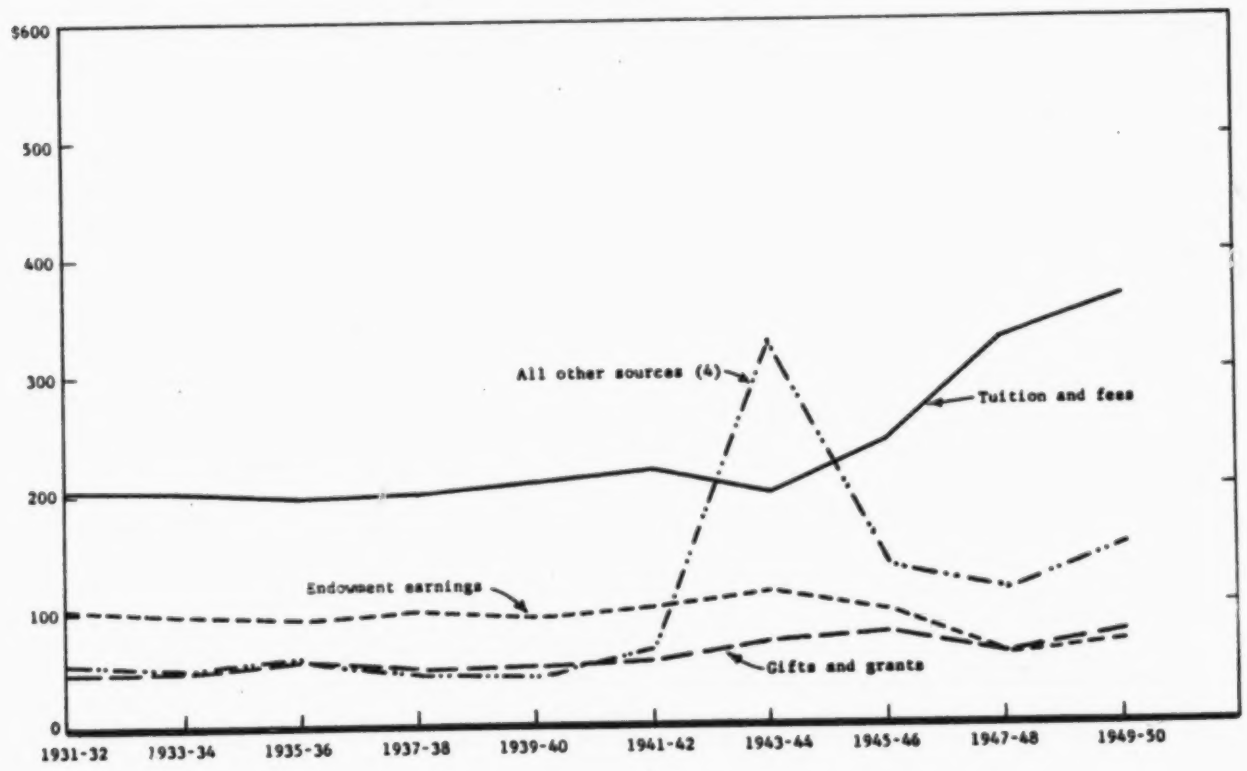


Figure 4.--Income in total dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

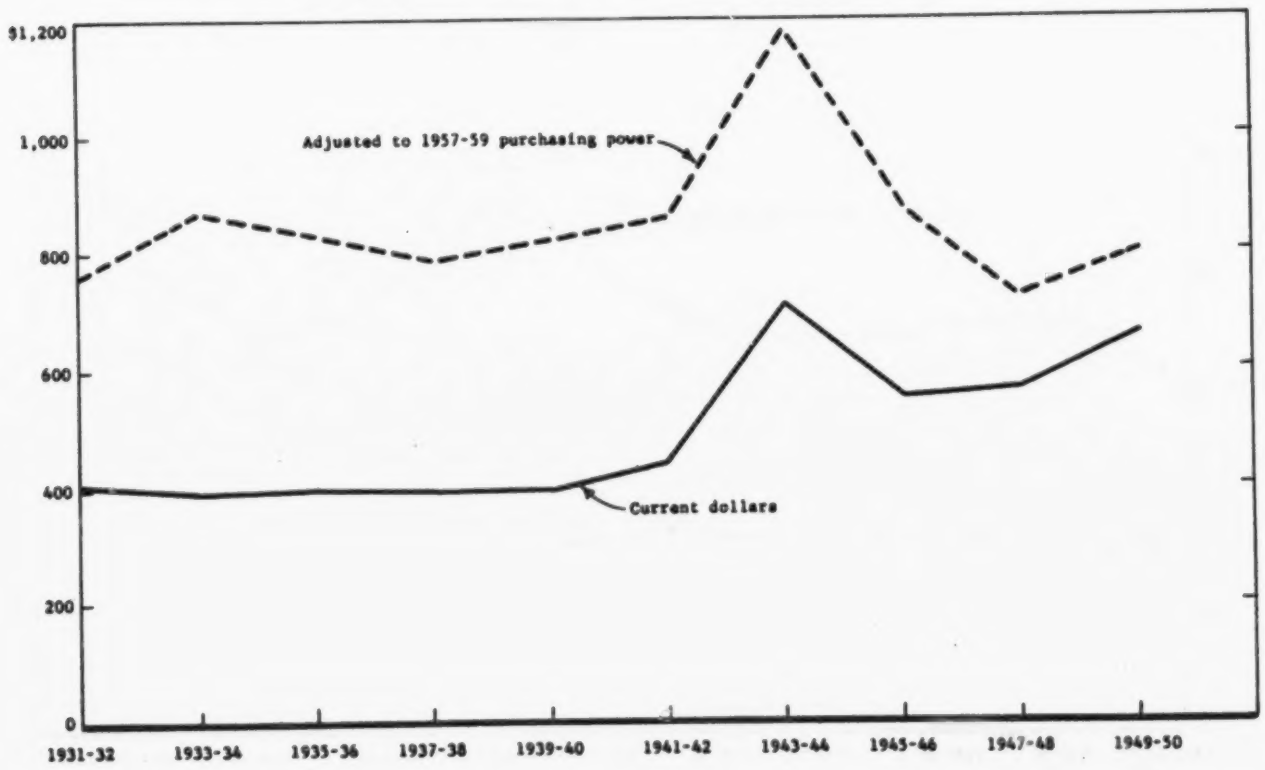


Figure 5.--Expenditures in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions, by purpose: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

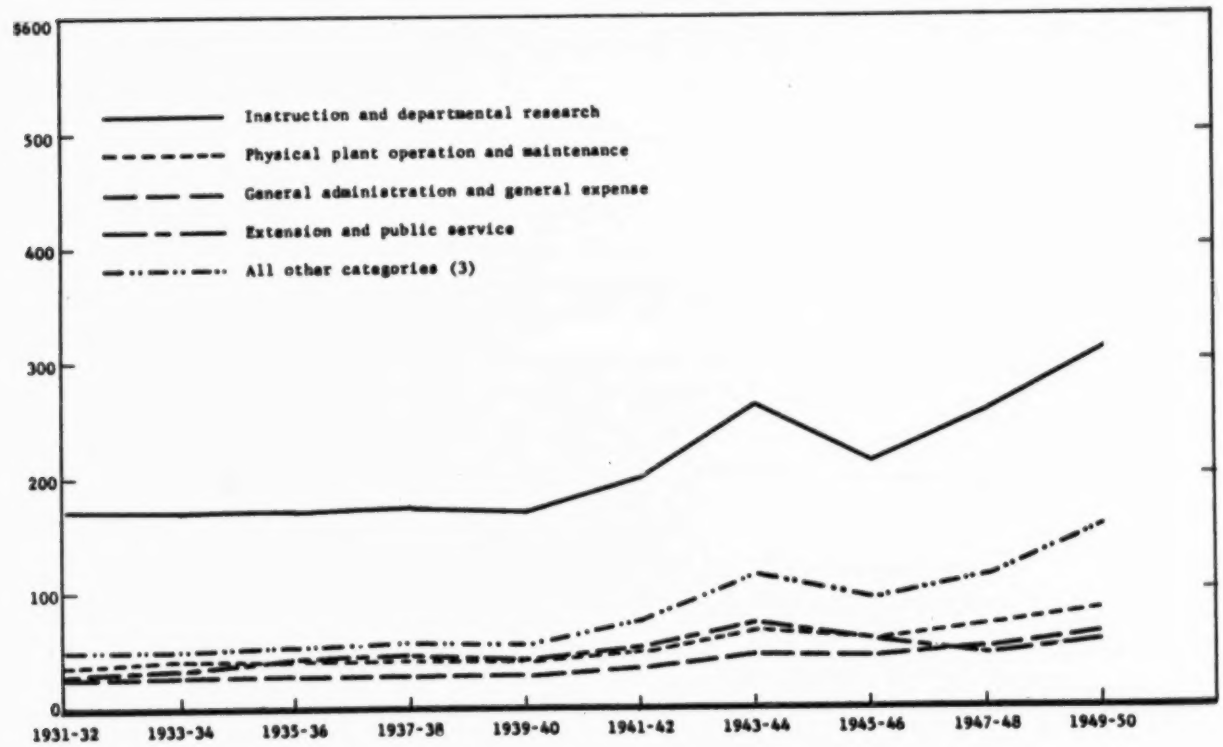


Figure 6.--Expenditures in total dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

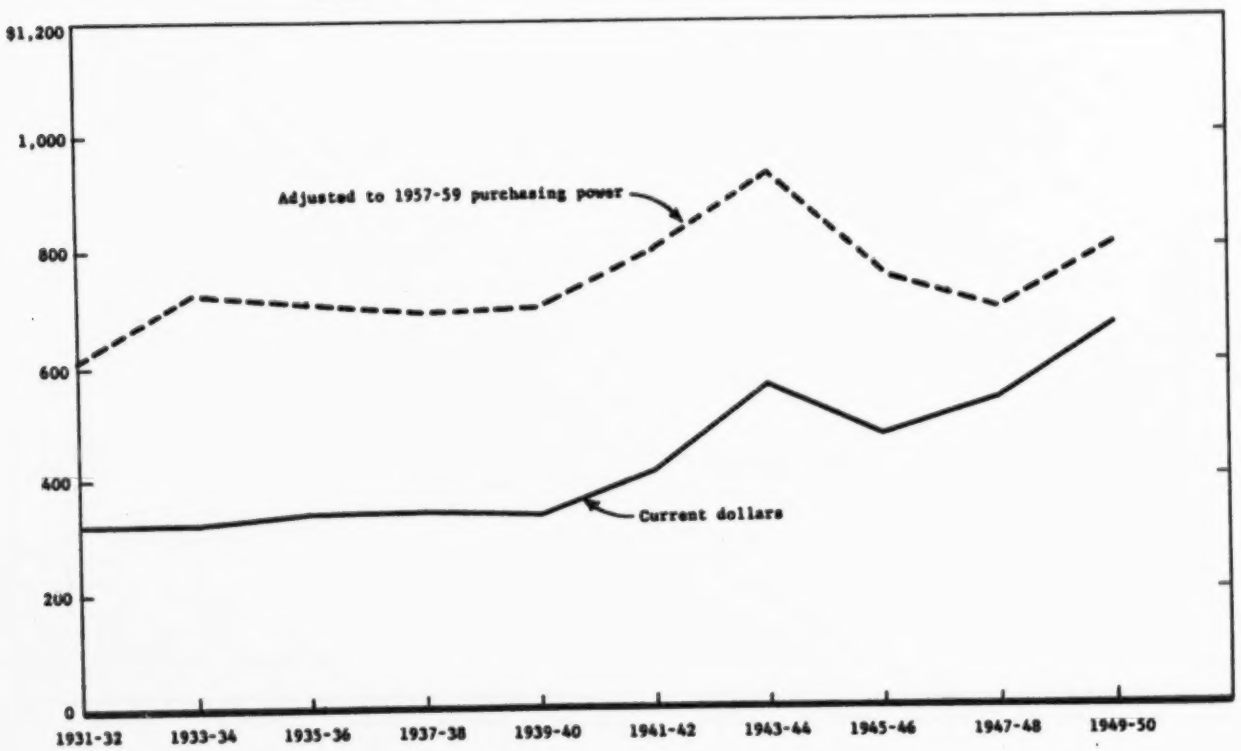


Figure 7.--Expenditures in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions, by purpose: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50

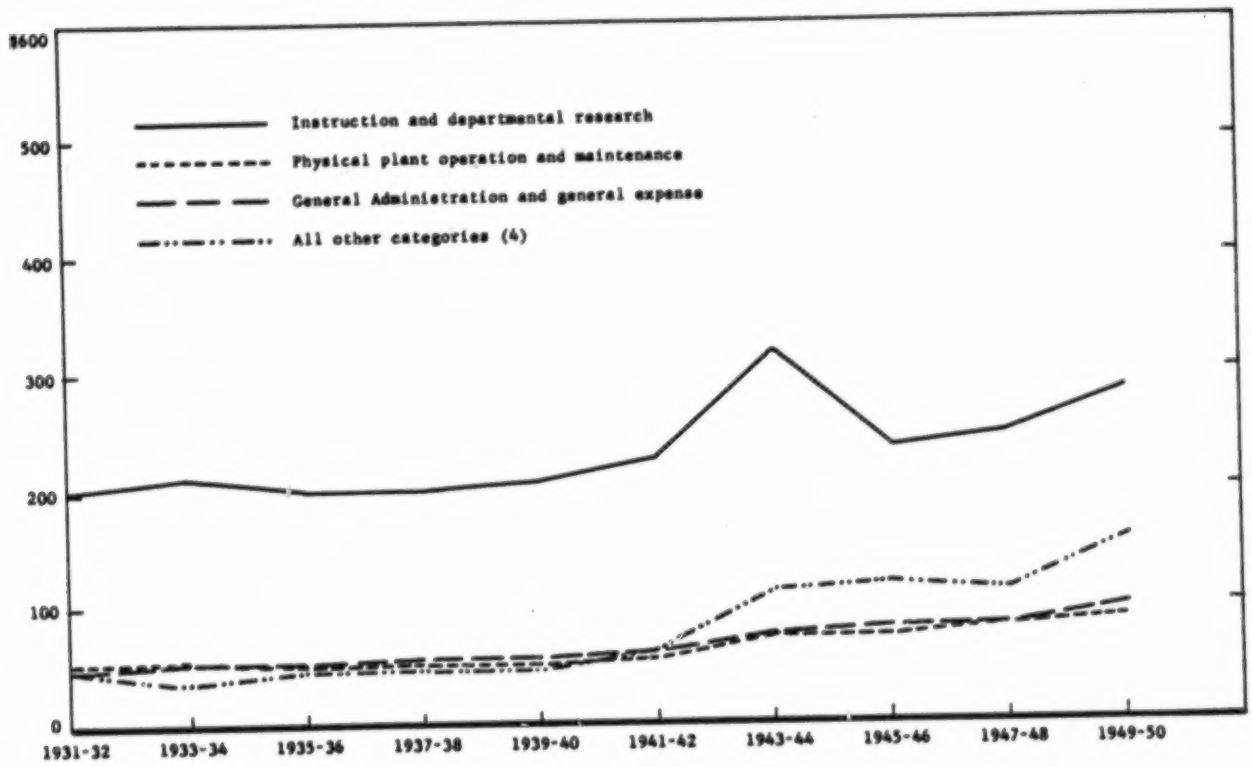
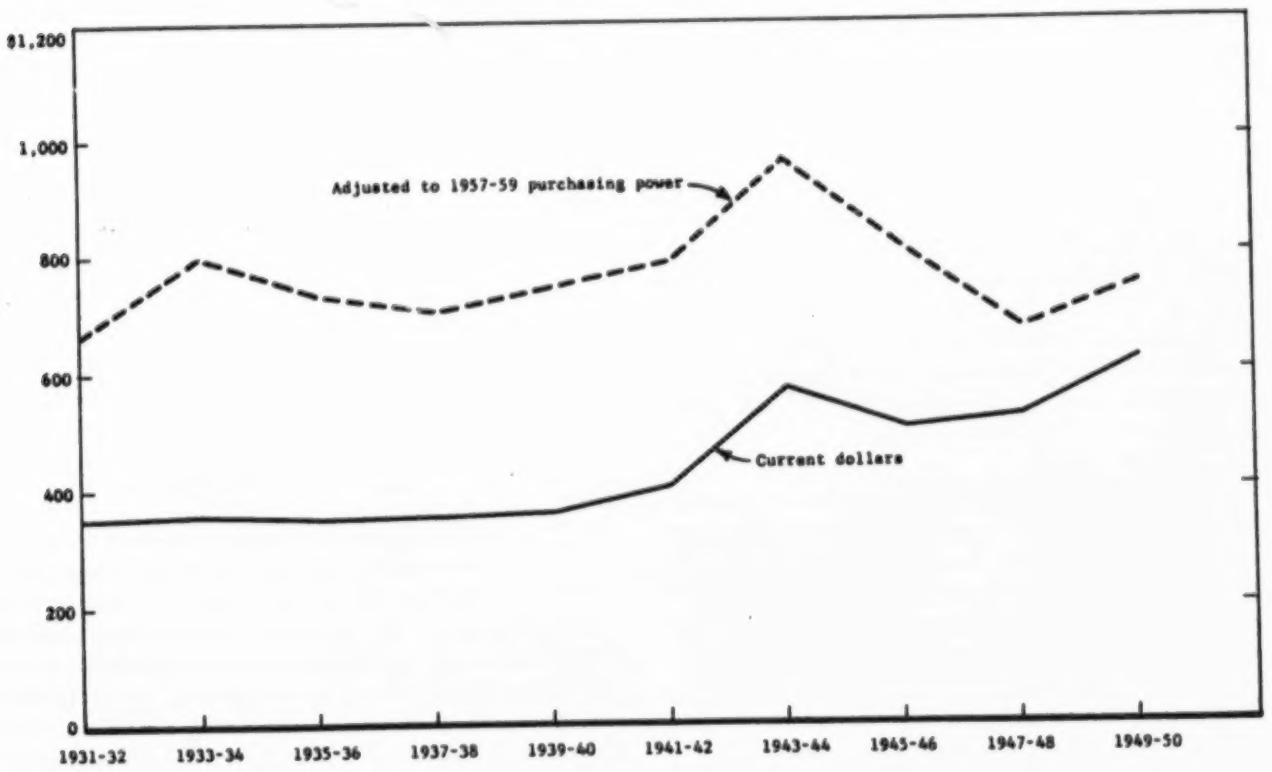


Figure 8.--Expenditures in total dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions: Continental United States, 1931-32 to 1949-50



PART II

Recent trends in income and expenditures, 1951-52 to 1959-60, and projections of those trends

Administrators in higher education peering into the misty future for indicators of what may be ahead in the financing of their institutions may wish to take a sight along the trend lines of the recent past. Barring runaway inflation or deep depression, some of the current trends will persist for a few years, at least.

Portrayal of trends involves lines on a chart joining points established by statistical reports, and it is the direction of these lines which has possible meaning for predicting the future. It would be elementary to project direction if all of the determinants were fixed, but to project a trend when one is perched on a rising platform and aiming at an obscure and moving target is a hazardous occupation. Even when the general trend is clearly indicated, adaptations must be made for a particular instance. It is usually helpful in making such adaptations if gross amounts in such factors as income and expenditures can be reduced to dollars per student. Other adaptations involve an assessment of economic trends in the local situation and a forecast of the intent to increase services to students. It then remains to apply the resulting index numbers judiciously to the enrollment figures which the planners expect their respective institutions to accommodate by the year set as the planning target.

Selectivity is imperative in interpreting current rates of change from known indicators. To project overall averages is not sufficient. Trends in the public institutions must be separated from those in the private institutions. In both cases, trends in each of the several categories of income and expenditures must be evaluated separately and projected individually.

One constituent in both income and expenditures which does not respond in harmony with the other indicators is organized research. Organized research figures have traditionally been built into the educational and general operating fund statements of colleges and universities, but the activities which they represent are substantially self-supporting from income restricted to those purposes. It is a category which is not generally included among the problem areas of finding sources for funds with which to meet operating costs. Furthermore, it has little or no relevance to the current enrollment of the individual institution. Nationally, in recent years the income and expenditures for organized research have increased at a much more rapid rate than have those for other categories. To include it in either the income or expenditures side for trend purposes would distort the entire financial projection.

Extracting the expenditures for organized research from the tables of the biennial reports is a simple matter, since they are clearly identified, but to filter out the corresponding income amounts means to resort to extrapolation by formula. In the Biennial Survey figures, income for organized research may be found in any of three income categories: Federal Government sources, State and local governments, and private gifts and grants. Federal amounts can be identified throughout the decade from U. S. Office of Education tables, and amounts from private gifts and grants from the two most recent Biennial Surveys. The remainder needed to complete the total of the expenditures shown for organized research can be assumed to have come from State and local sources. In this way, a percentage distribution of income for organized research for the two more recent biennial periods will provide a formula which can be applied, without straining credulity too much, to the three earlier biennial years. If these assumptions are made, a historical table may be derived which is relatively free from distortions arising out of organized research transactions.

Expenditures projections

The purpose of this study is to project the level of expenditures that will be required to avoid probable deterioration of educational performance, in view of inflationary forces, of increased enrollment probabilities, and of increased services to students. It is feasible to start, therefore, with expenditures rather than with income. Further, it is necessary

to project the total expenditures (exclusive of organized research) by categories:

Tables 3A and 3B and figures 9 and 10 show the expenditures per student for the five alternate (Biennial Survey) years beginning with 1951-52, distributed by expense categories. 3/ Table 3C shows the totals for those years, exclusive of organized research, in both current and adjusted dollars (1957-59 purchasing power).

How rapidly have higher education expenditures been rising in recent years? During the decade of the fifties, there were increases in dollars per student in all except one category of expenditures (extension and public service in private institutions) but not by the same rate. In public institutions there was one year, 1955-56, in which a decrease occurred in each category except organized research, due probably to an unexpectedly large increase in enrollment that year. In projecting per student expenditures into the sixties, it probably would be wise to disregard that one year as a trend indicator, since such missed appropriations are almost never subsequently recouped. As a rule-of-thumb measure of current rates of increase, one can compute the increase in dollars per student by using the average of the increases for the intervals in which increases occurred. The total increase, all categories combined, may be used as a general projection index number (subject to local selective modification) for as many or as few years ahead as a planner feels it is rational to project,

	Average increase per biennium in dollars per student	
	Public	Private
General Administration and General Expenditures	$14	$25
Instruction and Departmental Research	38	43
Extension and Public Service	7	-
Libraries	3	4
Physical Plant Operation and Maintenance	6	10
Related Activities	8	6
Total Per Biennium	76	88
Total Per Year	38	44

An index number derived in this manner, modified to fit the circumstances of an individual institution, may be multiplied by the number of years between 1959-60 and the planning target date, added to the dollars per student for educational and general expenditures in 1959-60 for that institution (exclusive of organized research), and then multiplied by the enrollment which the institution expects to accommodate in the target year to derive a tentative long-range operating budget.

Using only the intervals in which there were increases, public institutions increased their expenditures per student by an average amount of $38 per year, while private institutions were increasing at the rate of $44 per student per year, both exclusive of organized research. In dollars adjusted to 1957-59 purchasing power, public institutions increased their expenditures, exclusive of organized research, by 9 percent, while private institutions were increasing theirs by 35 percent, over the 8-year period.

It is in order to attempt to account for the difference between private institutions and public institutions in their respective percentages of increase in dollars per student during the fifties. In the absence of substantive data, it can be assumed that among the causes for the disparity were (1) the faster growth of public junior colleges and community colleges over private, and (2) possibly, the disproportionate increase in part-time students in the public institutions.

Income Projections

(See tables 4A and 4B and figures 11 and 12)

Since colleges have traditionally kept their expenditures within their income, there is

3/ Opening fall enrollments are used for Part II.

little profit in projecting the income trends of the fifties as a parallel to the expenditures. Such an exercise would only appear to demonstrate that there will continue to be income to cover the expenditures. To the contrary, the evidence of history tends to indicate that, in order to avoid a deficit, expenditures will be kept within the assured income, even at the sacrifice of quality standards. There may be some value, however, in starting with projected total expenditures (with a suitable cushion for contingencies) and applying a formula for the necessary income based upon a percentage participation of each of the categories of income to the total. This formula will derive from current trends of percentage participation.

From what sources may the income be expected to come to meet the increased expenditures? Based on recent trends, which of the source categories may be expected to be amenable to further consistent development? To realize the income which will be required to meet the constantly increasing cost of maintaining current standards in higher education, $38 per student increase each year in public institutions and $44 per student increase each year in private institutions (exclusive of organized research), may involve strenuous effort on the part of college administrators and other proponents of educational excellence.

Obviously, endowment earnings are not keeping pace with the increases. Sales and services and related activities are incidental to the academic functions and will not advance faster than enrollments. In public institutions, there remain 4 source categories capable of further development: (1) State and local governments, (2) tuition and fees, (3) gifts and grants, and (4) the Federal Government. In private institutions, only two categories appear promising: (1) tuition and fees and (2) gifts and grants. The figures in table 4 would appear to add a third promising category, the Federal government, but that statistic is probably illusory since the increase in the per student computation from that source from $11 in 1951-52 to $19 in 1959-60 could probably be traced to a limited number of institutions.

It is generally assumed that when a college administrator finds one of the income sources, such as endowment earnings, producing a constantly dwindling share of the total income, he may expect it to continue to dwindle. The question is, how much? And what other sources may be developed to make up the deficit? Again, it may help if the trend of income from each source and its proportion in the total is expressed in dollars per student.

Current trends in percentage participation by category in public institutions show a slight tendency to accelerate the share coming from tuition and fees, from the Federal Government, and from gifts and grants, and a reciprocal decrease coming from endowment earnings and from other miscellaneous sources. In private institutions, the acceleration appears to be toward tuition and fees and gifts and grants and away from State and local governments.

Other Hazards

One very real threat to the acceptability of national projections in the financing of higher education is the possibility that educational institutions, in toto or by groups, will not be able to provide the physical facilities or staff needed to accommodate the increased numbers of applicants which the enrollment projections show will be qualified and desirous of entering college. If, for instance, the private institutions should be unable or unwilling to expand their capacity in proportion to the demand, it will devolve upon the public institutions to attempt not only to take their own share but the private deficit also. On the other hand, there are measures which may ease the strain upon facilities and staff, such as better utilization of facilities and personnel, accelerated programs, television, and other devices.

When contemplating the cost of progress one can hardly be optimistic about future trends in expenditures per student. Education, especially higher education, participates in many of the startling developments of the so-called space age. In industry such costly instruments as electronic computers and electron microscopes may pay for themselves by replacing manpower and by speeding up production. In education there is little hope for that type of compensatory economy. In college the enrollment gravitation is toward the expensive end: upper division, graduate, and professional levels. The emphasis is currently upon the physical sciences, certainly not an inexpensive discipline for an institution to offer.

Table 3.--Distribution of expenditures of higher education institutions for educational and general purposes, by control, purpose, and year: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Year	Enrollment 1/	Total Expenditures		Administration and general expenditures		Instruction and departmental research		Extension and public service		Libraries		Physical plant operation and maintenance		Organized research		Related activities	
		Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student	Amount (000)	Per student
A. Public																	
1951-52	1,051,990	$1,065,084	$1,012	$100,222	$ 95	$458,169	$436	$ 85,719	$81	$31,646	$30	$129,763	$123	$171,588	$163	$ 87,977	$84
1953-54	1,203,558	1,299,914	1,080	124,249	103	555,505	462	108,345	90	39,175	33	156,791	130	203,228	169	112,621	93
1955-56	1,498,510	1,596,601	1,065	152,513	102	673,587	449	130,313	87	46,251	31	184,773	123	273,009	182	136,156	91
1957-58	1,780,280	2,105,532	1,183	218,105	123	879,014	494	166,874	94	60,994	34	235,215	132	393,366	221	151,963	85
1959-60	2,002,868	2,600,228	1,298	271,463	135	1,074,986	537	195,552	98	74,620	37	272,466	136	524,540	262	186,602	93
B. Private																	
1951-52	1,064,450	868,565	816	135,205	127	369,569	347	13,568	13	29,302	28	111,802	105	148,775	140	60,345	56
1953-54	1,047,143	988,436	944	166,284	159	411,264	393	6,335	6	34,263	33	123,256	117	171,694	164	75,340	72
1955-56	1,180,113	1,192,198	1,010	205,866	174	474,923	402	10,762	9	39,882	34	141,487	120	233,088	198	86,189	73
1957-58	1,288,137	1,528,611	1,187	260,061	202	598,336	465	12,054	9	49,516	39	173,723	135	340,521	264	94,400	73
1959-60	1,399,429	1,935,828	1,383	315,873	226	727,886	520	12,826	9	61,293	44	201,216	144	499,858	357	116,876	83

C.--Total (public and private) expenditures, exclusive of organized research

Year	Pur. power in 1957-59 dollars	Public			Private		
		Enrollment 1/	Total expenditures (000)	Per student	Enrollment 1/	Total expenditures (000)	Per student
1951-52		1,051,990	$ 893,496	$ 849	1,064,450	$ 719,790	$ 676
Adjusted	$1.11		991,781	943		798,967	751
1953-54		1,203,558	1,096,686	911	1,047,143	816,782	780
Adjusted	1.07		1,173,454	975		873,914	835
1955-56		1,498,510	1,323,592	883	1,180,113	959,110	812
Adjusted	1.07		1,416,243	945		1,026,248	870
1957-58		1,780,280	1,712,166	962	1,288,137	1,188,090	923
Adjusted	1.02		1,746,409	981		1,211,852	941
1959-60		2,002,868	2,075,688	1,036	1,399,429	1,435,970	1,026
Adjusted	.99		2,054,931	1,026		1,421,610	1,016

1/ Opening fall enrollment

Table 4.--Distribution of income of higher education institutions for educational and general purposes, by control, source, and year: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60

Year	Enrollment 1/	Total income			Tuition and fees			Federal Government			State and local government			Endowment earnings			Private gifts and grants			Sales & services & related activities			Other sources		
		Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent	Amount (000)	Per student	Percent
A. Public																									
1951-52	1,051,990	$1,131,992			$176,131			$165,111			$655,559			$ 12,136			$ 26,329			$ 79,666			$17,061		
Less organized research		962,839	$ 915	100.0	176,131	$167	18.2	73,188	$70	7.6	597,636	$568	62.1	12,136	$ 11	1.3	7,022	$ 7	0.7	79,666	$76	8.3	17,061	$16	1.8
1953-54	1,203,558	1,354,789			165,488			199,576			816,121			14,704			38,550			93,770			26,580		
Less organized research		1,151,561	957	100.0	165,488	138	14.4	85,743	71	7.5	749,075	622	65.0	14,704	12	1.3	16,201	14	1.4	93,770	78	8.1	26,580	22	2.3
1955-56	1,498,510	1,649,524			207,843			262,597			969,165			16,285			48,456			111,388			33,793		
Less organized research		1,376,518	919	100.0	207,843	139	15.1	112,671	75	8.2	876,853	585	63.7	16,285	11	1.2	17,685	12	1.3	111,388	74	8.1	33,793	23	2.4
1957-58	1,780,280	2,174,074			275,517			391,184			1,254,738			15,881			68,774			139,264			28,716		
Less organized research		1,780,708	1,000	100.0	275,517	155	15.5	158,409	89	8.9	1,129,184	634	63.4	15,881	9	0.9	33,737	19	1.9	139,264	78	7.8	28,716	16	1.6
1959-60	2,002,868	2,689,749			333,091			545,294			1,500,384			19,685			85,504			168,239			37,551		
Less organized research		2,165,209	1,081	100.0	333,091	166	15.4	181,781	91	8.4	1,377,084	688	63.6	19,685	10	0.9	47,177	24	2.2	168,239	84	7.8	37,551	18	1.7
B. Private																									
1951-52	1,064,450	903,410			419,779			140,787			37,042			100,791			123,596			57,344			24,070		
Less organized research		754,635	709	100.0	419,779	394	55.6	11,606	11	1.5	37,042	35	4.9	100,791	95	13.4	104,002	98	13.8	57,344	54	7.6	24,070	22	3.2
1953-54	1,047,143	1,001,717			433,059			175,599			23,633			112,829			152,709			71,707			32,182		
Less organized research		830,023	793	100.0	433,059	414	52.2	7,035	7	0.9	23,633	22	2.8	112,829	108	13.6	149,579	143	18.0	71,707	68	8.6	32,182	31	3.9
1955-56	1,180,113	1,232,236			533,722			215,652			29,334			128,756			197,083			81,018			46,670		
Less organized research		999,148	847	100.0	533,722	452	53.4	10,002	8	1.0	29,334	25	2.9	128,756	109	12.9	169,645	144	17.0	81,018	69	8.1	46,670	40	4.7
1957-58	1,288,137	1,588,458			668,649			316,190			31,189			165,758			256,197			107,486			42,989		
Less organized research		1,247,937	968	100.0	668,649	519	53.6	14,577	11	1.2	31,189	24	2.5	165,758	129	13.3	217,289	169	17.4	107,486	83	8.6	42,989	33	3.4
1959-60	1,399,429	2,022,799			832,146			492,121			40,602			186,981			297,682			122,080			51,187		
Less organized research		1,522,941	1,088	100.0	832,146	595	54.6	26,900	19	1.8	40,602	29	2.7	186,981	134	12.3	263,045	188	17.3	122,080	87	8.0	51,187	36	3.3

1/ Opening fall enrollment.

Figure 9.--Expenditures in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions, by purpose: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60
(Excluding organized research)

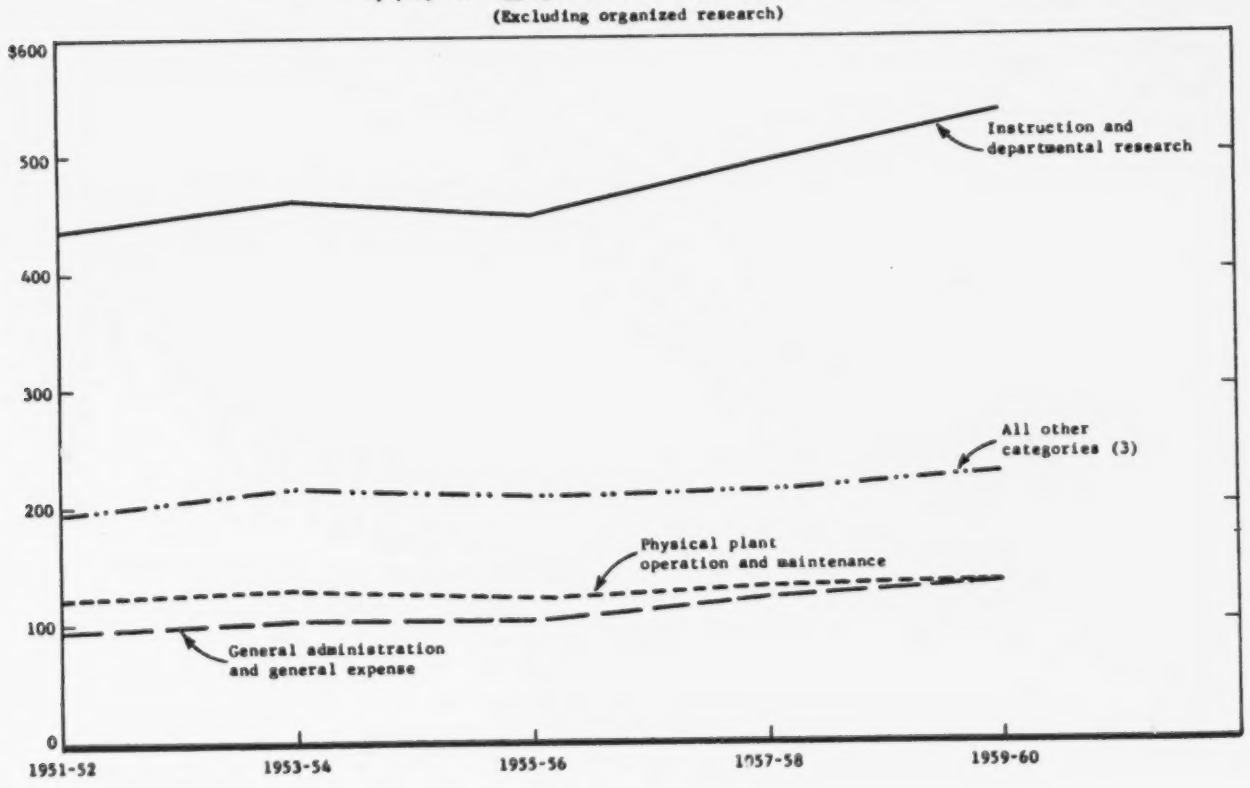


Figure 10.--Expenditures in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions, by purpose: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60
(Excluding organized research)

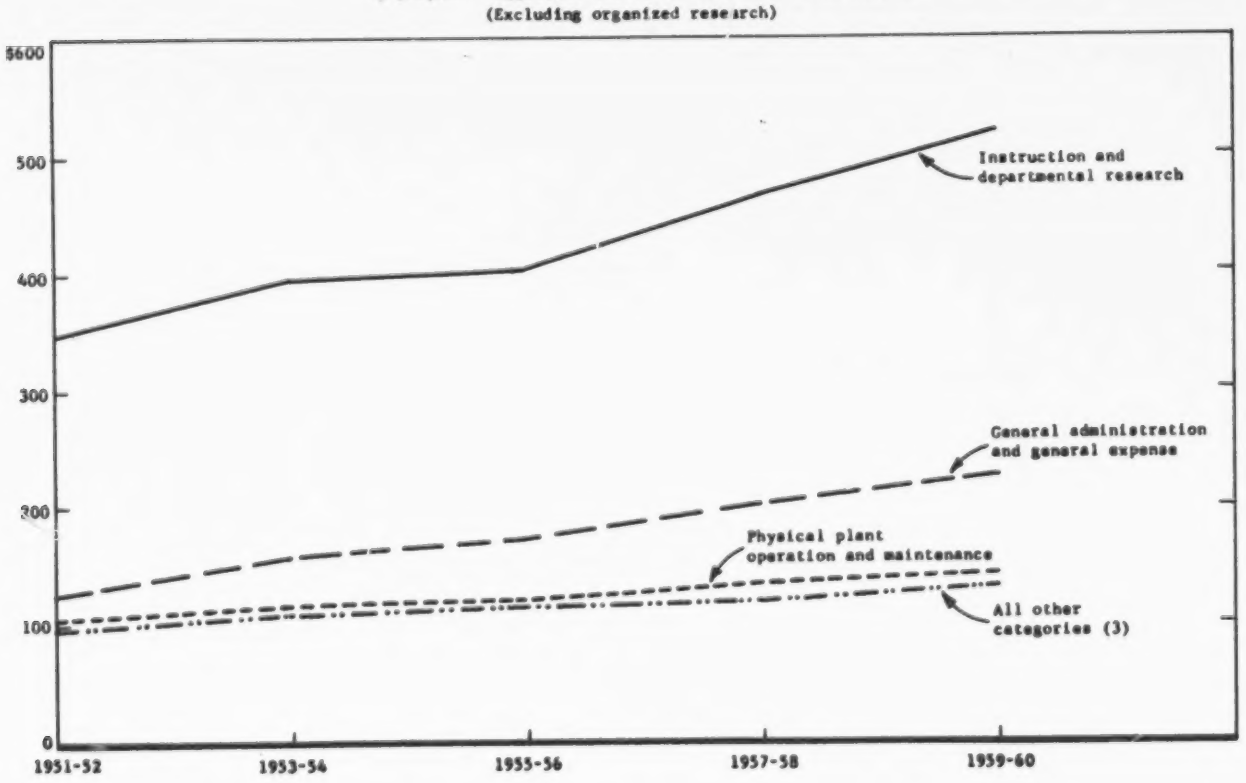


Figure 11.--Income in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--public institutions, by source: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60

(Excluding organized research)

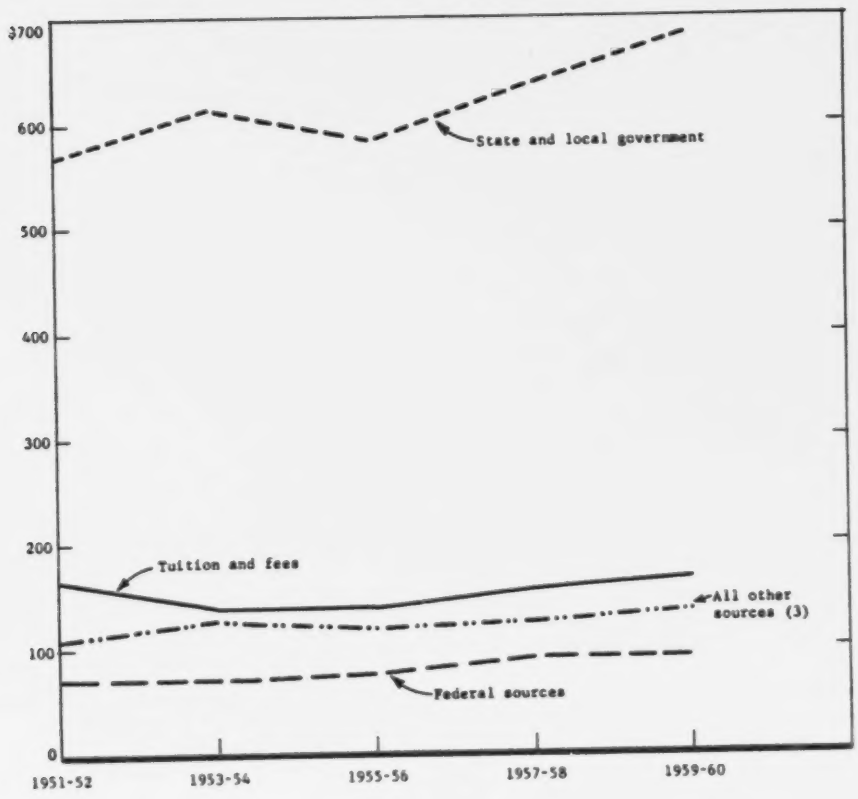
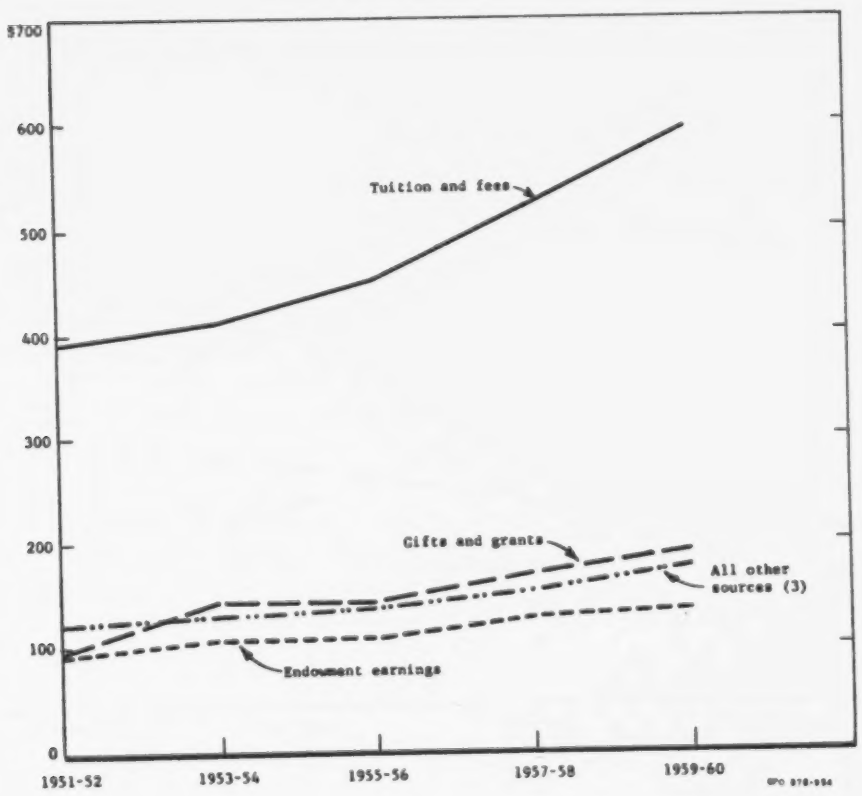


Figure 12.--Income in dollars per student for educational and general purposes--private institutions, by source: Aggregate United States, 1951-52 to 1959-60

(Excluding organized research)



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CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AND FACULTY SALARIES FROM 1960-61 TO 1962-63

by W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section
and
Louis A. D'Amico, Specialist for Business Administration

This report will show changes in the salaries paid to administrative and faculty personnel by colleges and universities between 1960-61 and 1962-63, for those institutions which provided data for each of the 2 years represented in the study. (See table A, p. 2.) An earlier U. S. Office of Education trends study covered the changes in salaries between 1957-58 and 1959-60, also a 2-year period.[1/] The institutions in the current report are not necessarily the same as those in the earlier report, although certainly most of them were also included in the earlier study.

The selection and retention of adequate staff, administrative and faculty, are crucial to the operation of educational institutions. Although salary may not be the key factor in attracting and keeping faculty and administrative staffs, it certainly ranks high as a factor. In this period of rapid expansion in higher education, there is keen competition for professional personnel, and institutional officials are faced with planning and management decisions that are very complex. This report reveals changes in salaries of administrative and faculty personnel, giving college and university officials national and regional data upon which to appraise their own salary practices. It should also be of value to State and Federal agencies, certain public and private organizations, and others who are directly affected by the decisions of institutional planners.

In 1960-61 the survey response rate was 77 percent and in 1962-63 it was 80 percent. For each year, publicly controlled institutions had a somewhat higher response rate than privately controlled institutions, 4-year institutions a higher rate than 2-year, and larger institutions a higher rate than smaller.

Because of the small number of these institutions in many categories, this report has excluded data on technological schools, theological schools, and "other professional" schools. Exclusion of these types means that findings reported here represent approximately 65 percent of total higher education institutions. The data in this study are analyzed by institutional type, size, control, and region for (1) 11-12 month administrative personnel, (2) 9-10 month faculty, and (3) 11-12 month academic deans and faculty. Separate tabulations are presented for 4-year and 2-year institutions. Contract salaries only are reported. No evaluation is included as to fringe benefits or other perquisites.

The changes in average salaries of administrators between 1960-61 and 1962-63 were obtained by computing the percentage difference between the average salary paid an administrator in 1960-61

1/ Bokelman, W. Robert, and D'Amico, Louis A., *Trends in Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957-58 to 1959-60*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1961 (OE 53010). Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Table A.--Number of institutions surveyed in 1960-61 and percentage of those institutions reporting data for this study, by control and type of institution: Aggregate United States

Type of institution	Number of institutions surveyed in 1960-61			Percentage[1] reporting in both 1960-61 and 1962-63		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
TOTAL[2]	1,616	644	972	66.5	70.3	63.8
4-year institutions	1,107	340	767	69.4	76.2	66.3
University	154	88	66	81.8	88.6	72.7
Liberal arts college	756	86	670	67.5	76.7	66.4
Teachers college	197	166	31	66.4	69.2	51.6
2-year institutions	509	304	205	60.1	63.8	54.6
Junior college	448	287	161	63.8	64.1	63.3
Technical institute	61	17	44	32.7	58.8	22.7

[1] Includes institutions reporting 9-10 and/or 11-12 month salaries.
[2] Excludes technological, theological, and other independently organized professional schools (except teachers colleges).

and the average salary paid in 1962-63. It must be remembered that for the administrative positions only one position is reported per institution. Derivation of changes in salaries of academic deans and faculty personnel follows the same general format as that of administrators except that the computation of the average salary for each academic position is weighted by the number of individuals.

Types of institutions

Brief definitions of the types of institutions included in the study are as follows:

Universities.--Institutions which stress graduate instruction and research, confer advanced degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and have at least two professional schools not exclusively technological. In 1962-63 public universities contained 44 percent of the total enrollments of public institutions and private universities 36 percent of the total enrollments of private institutions.

Liberal arts colleges.--Institutions in which the principal emphasis is placed on a program of general undergraduate education. In 1962-63 public liberal arts colleges contained 16 percent of the total enrollments of public institutions and private liberal arts colleges 47 percent of the total enrollments of private institutions.

Teachers colleges.--Independently organized institutions of at least 4 years which are devoted primarily to teacher training, although their programs may somewhat resemble those of liberal arts colleges or the undergraduate teacher training curriculums of universities. These institutions comprised 17 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of the enrollments in public and private institutions in 1962-63.

2-year institutions.--For purposes of this report, those institutions which offer at least 2 years but less than 4 years of work beyond the 12th grade have been divided into two groups: junior colleges and technical institutes. The programs of junior colleges include those which parallel the first 2 years of the programs of 4-year institutions, while the technical institutes offer programs exclusively at the semiprofessional or technician level. These 2-year institutions comprised 20 and 4 percent, respectively, of the total 1962-63 enrollments of public and private institutions.

From a summation of the enrollment figures, it may be seen that the omission of public technological and other professional schools had very little effect on the representation of public institutions--the percentage of total 1962-63 public enrollment in these types of institutions was less than 3. The omission of private technological schools, theological schools, and other professional schools, however, may have a moderate effect on the representation of private institutions--the percentage of total 1962-63 private enrollment in these types of institutions was a little less than 12.

Administrative Salaries (11-12 month)

Increases in the 11-12 month administrative salaries between 1960-61 and 1962-63 ranged from $790 for purchasing agents to $1,680 for presidents in public 4-year institutions. In private 4-year institutions, increases were from $793 for alumni secretaries to $1,866 for presidents. (See table 1.) In public 2-year institutions, salaries increased by $1,322 for presidents, $1,117 for chief business officers, and $1,092 for directors of libraries. Increases in salaries in private 2-year institutions were $1,527 for presidents, $1,201 for chief business officers, and $638 for directors of libraries. (See table 2.)

Percentages of salary increase

For 6 of the 10 administrative positions (director of public relations, director of library, alumni secretary, chief student personnel officer, dean of men, and dean of women) the increases in public institutions were larger than the corresponding increases in private institutions; however, the percentage increases were larger for private institutions in 9 of the 10 positions (chief student personnel officers in public and private institutions had the same percentage increase, 12.8 percent). The larger percentage increases in private institutions are a reflection of the lower average salary figures on which the increases are based. The range of increases among public institutions was from 10 percent for presidents to 14 percent for deans of men; among private institutions it was from 12 percent for alumni secretaries to 15 percent for deans of men.

For 2-year institutions, both the amount of increase and the percentage of increase were larger for presidents and chief business officers in private institutions than in public. Directors of libraries in public colleges had larger increases in amount and percentage than did their colleagues in private colleges.

Salary increases according to size and type of institution

An examination of the data according to size of 4-year institutions shows that, in public institutions, size of salary of the 10 administrative positions increases with institutional size. The same was true for private institutions, except that for several positions institutions with under 200 students had higher average salaries than those with 200-499 students. However, for both private and public institutions there was no such correlation between size of institution and percentage of increase.

Distribution of data by institutional type reveals that in public institutions administrators in universities (8 out of 10 positions) received the largest amounts of money increases and those in liberal arts (7 out of 10 positions) received the smallest. (See table 3.) In private institutions, administrators in universities received the largest amounts in increases and those in junior colleges the smallest.

As for percentage increases in salaries by institutional type, in public institutions the largest increases for the 10 administrative positions were fairly evenly distributed among junior colleges, technical institutes, teachers colleges, and universities; the smallest percentage increases occurred in liberal arts colleges (8 out of 10 positions). It is interesting to note that, in private institutions, universities had the largest percentages of increase for six positions and the smallest percentages of increase for the other four positions.

Regional variations in salary increases

Generally, the two regions which gave administrators the largest salary increases were the North Atlantic and the Great Lakes and Plains regions, and the Southeast region had the smallest amounts of increase. This was true for both public and private 4-year institutions. (See table 4.) As for the three administrator positions in 2-year colleges, both public and private colleges in the North Atlantic gave the largest salary increases. (See table 2B.) Smallest increases in 2-year colleges were distributed among the other three regions.

As for percentage increases, both public and private 4-year institutions of the Great Lakes and Plains region had the major portion of the highest percentage increases for the several positions; those of the Southeast and the West and Southwest had the major portion of the lowest increases for these positions. Among 2-year colleges, the Southeast and the North Atlantic regions had the major portion of largest percentage increases for public and private colleges, respectively. The smallest percentage increases for 2-year public institutions were found in the West and Southwest, and for private 2-year institutions the smallest percentage increases for the three administrator positions were distributed among the Great Lakes and Plains, the Southeast, and the West and Southwest.

Academic Salaries (9-10 month)

For the four faculty ranks combined, the average 9-10 month salaries for 1962-63 were $8,345 in public and $7,853 in private 4-year colleges and universities. (See table 5.) By rank, average salaries in 1962-63 were from $6,046 for instructors to $11,142 for full professors in public institutions and from $5,650 for instructors to $10,771 for professors in private institutions.

Average salary increases from 1960-61 to 1962-63 ranged from $591 for instructors to $1,251 for professors in public 4-year institutions, and from $574 for instructors to $1,393 for professors in private 4-year institutions. For the four faculty ranks combined, the increase over the 2-year period was $869 in public and $913 in private institutions.

In 2-year colleges faculty salaries increased by $686 in public and by $597 in private colleges. (See table 6.)

Percentages of salary increase

For the four faculty ranks combined the percentage of increase in average 9-10 month salaries over the 2-year period was 11.6 for public and 13.2 for private 4-year institutions. Although the average 9-10 month salary in 1962-63 for each of the faculty ranks was higher for public than for private institutions, the percentage increase over the 2-year period was higher in private institutions for each of the ranks. In public 4-year institutions increases in average salaries over the 2-year period ranged from 11 percent for instructors to 13 percent for professors, and in private institutions the increases ranged from 11 percent for instructors to 15 percent for professors. It is significant that in both public and private institutions there were progressively larger increases in average salaries and in percentages of increase, going from the rank of instructor to that of professor.

In 2-year institutions, the percentage increase in the average 9-10 month salaries of instructional personnel over the 2-year period was 9.7 percent for public and 12.2 percent for private institutions.

Salary increases according to size and type of institution

The salary increases for the four ranks combined in 4-year private institutions were directly related to institutional size (faculty in the larger institutions getting the larger increments), but in public institutions there was little relationship between salary increments and institutional size, as can be seen in table 5.

For three of the four faculty ranks in public institutions, the highest salary increments went to faculty in institutions of 10,000 and over and the lowest increments went to the institutions in the smallest size category; however, there was no regular progression in salary increase. At private 4-year institutions there was no clear relationship between salary increments and institutional size by individual rank. Also, in both public and private 2-year colleges there was little relationship between salary increments and institutional size (table 6).

For the four faculty ranks combined in public institutions, the increments were highest and next highest in technical institutes and universities, respectively, and lowest in junior colleges (table 7). For the four ranks combined in private institutions, the increments were highest and next highest in universities and teachers colleges, respectively, and lowest for junior colleges.

In public 4-year institutions, highest increases were obtained by professors in universities, by associate and assistant professors in teachers colleges, and by instructors in liberal arts colleges; the lowest increases were obtained by professors, associate professors, and assistant professors in liberal arts colleges. Instructors in universities

received the lowest salary increment for that rank in public institutions. In private 4-year colleges, highest salary increments were obtained by professors, associate professors, and assistant professors in universities and by instructors in liberal arts colleges.

Regional variations in salary increases

Public 4-year institutions in the North Atlantic gave the largest average salary increases over the 2-year period to each of the four faculty ranks as well as to the four ranks combined. Smallest salary increases to faculty in public 4-year institutions included: the Southeast--professors; the Great Lakes and Plains--associate professors; West and Southwest--assistant professors and instructors; and the Southeast--the four ranks combined. (See table 8.)

In private 4-year institutions, the largest average increases were in the West and Southwest for professors; in the Great Lakes and Plains for associate professors and instructors; in the Southeast for assistant professors; and in the North Atlantic for the four ranks combined (this is a reflection of the concentration of a larger number of full professors in institutions in the North Atlantic). Smallest regional increases for faculty occurred in the Southeast for professors and in the West and Southwest for associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors. The Great Lakes and Plains and the West and Southwest were tied for smallest increase for the four faculty ranks combined.

In 2-year colleges, the largest average increases given faculty were by public institutions in the North Atlantic and private institutions in the West and Southwest. (See table 6B.) The smallest increases given faculty in 2-year colleges were by public institutions in the Southeast and private institutions in the North Atlantic.

Academic Salaries (11-12 month)

An examination of table 9 shows that 1962-63 average salaries for academic personnel on 11-12 month contracts ranged from $6,819 for instructors to $12,616 for professors in public 4-year institutions and from $5,761 for instructors to $10,570 for professors in private 4-year institutions. For the four faculty ranks combined, the 1962-63 averages were $10,111 in public institutions and $8,353 in private institutions. The average salaries of academic deans were $15,243 in public and $12,589 in private institutions. It should be noted that a larger number of institutions provided 11-12 month data for academic deans than for faculty ranks, indicating that the academic dean position is more likely to be on a full-year appointment than are those of faculty personnel.

The 11-12 month salary increases for 1962-63 over 1960-61 ranged from $623 for instructors to $1,463 for professors in public, and from $594 for instructors to $1,281 for professors in private, 4-year institutions. For the four ranks combined, increases in 4-year institutions averaged $1,175 for faculty in public, and $1,204 for faculty in private, institutions. Increases to academic deans amounted to $1,689 for those in public, and $1,556 for those in private, 4-year colleges and universities.

In 2-year colleges, increases averaged $1,051 and $568 for faculty and academic deans, respectively, in public colleges, and $621 and $984 for faculty and academic deans, respectively, in private colleges (table 10).

Percentages of salary increase

The range of increases for faculty ranks was from 10 percent for instructors to 13 percent for professors in public 4-year institutions and from 11.5 percent for instructors to 13.8 percent for professors in private 4-year institutions. (See table 9.) A peculiarity of the data in table 9 is that in public institutions the percentage increase for the four faculty ranks combined was the same as that for full professors, while in private institutions the percentage increase for the four ranks combined was only slightly larger than that for full professors. This results from the high proportion of 11-12 month faculty in the full professor rank in both public and private institutions: 35 percent of the 11-12 month faculty in public, and 31 percent of the 11-12 month faculty in private, institutions held the rank of full professor. The higher total salaries of full professors are reflected in the four-ranks-combined total and thus contribute to the larger percentage increase. Average salaries of academic deans showed increases of 12.5 percent in public and 14.1 percent in private institutions.

In 2-year institutions the average 11-12 month salaries paid by public institutions increased by 6 percent for academic deans and 13 percent for instructional personnel; in private institutions, increases were 13.3 percent for academic deans and 11.2 percent for instructional staff. (See table 10.)

Salary increases according to size and type of institution

The average size of 11-12 month salaries of academic positions in public and private 4-year institutions increased with institutional size (table 9). With few exceptions, the larger institutions paid the higher average salaries. Highest and lowest percentage increases for faculty personnel in public institutions were among those for instructor--1 percent for instructors in institutions with 500-999 students to 15 percent for instructors in institutions with 5,000-9,999 students. In private institutions, the smallest increase (7 percent) went to instructors in institutions with 500-999 students, and the largest increase (20 percent) to professors in institutions with 10,000 and more students. For academic deans, increases varied from 10 percent for those in public institutions with 500-999 students to 13 percent for those in institutions with 200-499 students. In private colleges and universities, average salary increases of academic deans ranged from 10 percent for those in institutions with 5,000-9,999 students to 20 percent for those in institutions with 2,500-4,999 students.

Increases in 11-12 month salaries of academic deans and faculty in 2-year institutions showed no relationship to institutional size. (See table 10A.) For academic deans, both public and private institutions with 1,000-2,499 students had the highest increases (10 and 28 percent, respectively); public institutions with 2,500 and more students and private ones with 200-499 students had the lowest increases (4 and 9 percent, respectively). Faculty salary increases for public institutions ranged from 4 percent for faculty in institutions with 500-999 students to 14 percent for those in institutions with 2,500 and more students, and, for private institutions, from 10 percent for those in institutions with 1,000-2,499 students to 14 percent for those in institutions with 500-999 students.

By institutional type, for the four faculty ranks combined, the size of salary increments was largest in universities and smallest in liberal arts colleges under public control, and largest in universities and smallest in junior colleges under private control. (See table 11.)

The largest and smallest increments in the salary of academic deans at public institutions were given by universities and junior colleges, respectively. In private institutions, the largest increment for academic deans was given by liberal arts colleges and the smallest by junior colleges.

Regional variations in salary increases

Generally, academic personnel in public and private 4-year institutions in the North Atlantic region (those in public to a greater extent than those in private institutions) received the largest increments in 11-12 month salary and the highest percentage increases; and academic personnel in public 4-year institutions in the Great Lakes and Plains and those in private 4-year institutions in the West and Southwest received the smallest increments in salary and the lowest percentage increases. (See table 12.)

In public 2-year colleges, institutions in the North Atlantic gave academic deans the largest increment in salary and the largest percentage increase; and, for instructional personnel, institutions located in the Southeast gave the largest percentage increase, while those in the West and Southwest gave the largest dollar increase. (See table 10B.) For private 2-year colleges, those in the North Atlantic gave the largest increment in salary and those in the Great Lakes and Plains the largest percentage increase to academic deans; and institutions in the Southeast gave the largest salary increment and the largest percentage increase to instructional personnel.

Comparison of Changes in Salaries: 1957-58 to 1959-60 and 1960-61 to 1962-63

A comparison was made of the percentage changes appearing in the 1957-59 trends study[2/] and those appearing in this report, for selected administrative positions and faculty personnel in 4-year colleges only. Although technological schools, theological schools, and "other professional" schools were represented in the earlier but not in the present report, the comparative data should provide an indication of the rate of salary acceleration during the late fifties and early sixties.

2/ Ibid.

For six of the seven selected administrator positions in private 4-year institutions, the 1960-61 to 1962-63 salary increases were from 0.1 (presidents) to 5.3 percent (director of development) higher than the 1957-58 to 1959-60 increases (table B). Only alumni secretaries showed a 1961-63 increase lower than the 1958-60 increase (14.0 v. 14.6 percent). For all seven positions in public institutions, the 1961-63 increases were from 1 percent (president) to 5 percent (director of public relations) lower than the 1958-60 ones.

Among the academic positions, the percentage increase for each rank of the 9-10 month faculty in public institutions was slightly higher in 1961-63 than in 1958-60, but for faculty in private institutions the increases in the earlier period were larger. For the four ranks combined, however, the increase in public institutions was the same (11.6 percent) for the two periods; but in private institutions the four ranks combined received a smaller increase in the 1961-63 period than in the earlier period (13 v. 16 percent).

Table B.--Comparison of percentage changes in average 11-12 month salaries of selected administrators and academic deans and in average 9-10 month salaries of faculty in 4-year institutions, by control: Aggregate U.S., 1957-58 to 1959-60 and 1960-61 to 1962-63
(NA = Data not available)

Administrative position or academic rank	Percentage change			
	Public		Private	
	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63
1. President	10.3	9.2	12.2	12.3
2. Director of Development	14.5	9.8	9.5	14.8
3. Director of Public Relations	15.3	10.4	12.1	12.7
4. Alumni Secretary	11.1	9.8	14.6	14.0
5. Chief Business Officer	12.2	10.7	11.1	13.5
6. Purchasing Agent	11.8	10.1	11.6	12.8
7. Director of Library	13.6	11.3	13.7	14.0
8. Academic Dean	12.9	12.5	NA	14.1
9. Professor	12.2	12.6	18.8	14.9
10. Associate Professor	11.0	12.1	14.3	13.9
11. Assistant Professor	9.7	10.8	14.5	11.7
12. Instructor	9.4	10.8	14.1	11.3
13. Four Ranks Combined	11.6	11.6	16.3	13.2

A comparison of the percentage increases of 9-10 month faculty salaries by regional location of institution (table C) shows that, for public institutions, only the North Atlantic region had larger increases throughout the ranks in 1961-63 than in 1958-60; in fact, the increases for public institutions in that region in 1961-63 were almost twice the size of the 1958-60 increases. For the other regions, the increases were generally larger for the earlier period. For private institutions, the increases in faculty salaries were larger in 1958-60 than in 1961-63 for institutions in all regions except the Southeast.

Table C. --Comparison of percentage changes in average 9-10 month salaries of faculty in 4-year institutions, by control and region: 1957-58 to 1959-60 and 1960-61 to 1962-63
(NA = Data not available)

Faculty rank	Percentage change							
	North Atlantic		Great Lakes and Plains		Southeast		West and Southwest	
	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63	1957-58 to 1959-60	1960-61 to 1962-63
	Public institutions							
1. Professor	9.8	17.5	9.8	11.0	13.8	12.3	15.5	11.4
2. Associate Professor	9.0	17.6	9.9	9.6	13.6	12.1	11.6	11.5
3. Assistant Professor	7.2	15.7	10.5	9.5	11.9	12.4	9.1	8.5
4. Instructor	9.4	15.7	9.6	9.7	11.6	9.8	8.6	8.8
5. Four Ranks Combined	8.6	16.4	10.8	10.1	13.3	11.2	13.4	10.6
	Private institutions							
1. Professor	19.6	11.6	18.0	13.3	12.5	13.8	NA	11.0
2. Associate Professor	13.8	11.2	16.9	11.1	12.8	13.5	NA	11.3
3. Assistant Professor	14.0	11.2	16.6	11.1	12.9	13.5	14.7	11.3
4. Instructor	13.9	10.7	12.2	11.8	18.2	13.1	NA	9.9
5. Four Ranks Combined	16.8	13.6	16.2	11.9	13.3	13.9	16.9	12.0

TABLE 1.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATORS IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND ENROLLMENT: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1. PRESIDENT								
TOTAL	239	17,297	18,977	9.7	322	15,136	17,002	12.3
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	8	9,275	11,000	18.6
2CO-499	13	12,817	13,652	6.5	63	10,910	12,310	12.8
5CO-999	35	12,530	13,870	10.7	113	13,446	15,371	14.3
1,0CO-2,499	61	14,801	16,170	9.2	96	16,217	18,059	11.4
2,5CO-4,999	52	16,381	18,365	12.1	15	19,933	22,266	11.7
5,0CO-9,999	40	21,C40	22,971	9.2	19	24,841	27,179	9.4
1C,COC & OVER	38	24,543	26,640	8.5	8	33,119	36,251	9.5
2. DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT								
TOTAL	31	12,190	13,387	9.8	198	10,369	11,901	14.8
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	2	*	*	*
2CO-499	0	*	*	*	20	8,069	9,312	15.4
5CO-999	0	*	*	*	60	8,793	10,193	15.9
1,0CO-2,499	0	*	*	*	76	10,174	11,534	13.4
2,5CO-4,999	4	*	*	*	15	12,366	14,340	16.0
5,0CO-9,999	14	12,021	12,335	2.6	15	14,060	15,829	12.6
1C,0OC & OVER	13	12,637	14,948	18.3	10	17,350	20,600	18.7
3. CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER								
TOTAL	231	11,409	12,657	10.9	317	9,885	11,220	13.5
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	6	7,C50	7,910	12.2
200-499	9	7,360	8,358	13.6	59	6,737	7,585	12.6
5CO-999	32	8,177	8,908	8.9	109	8,653	9,751	12.7
1,0CO-2,499	6C	9,537	10,505	10.1	97	10,569	12,307	16.4
2,5CO-4,999	51	1C,889	12,106	11.2	15	11,945	14,185	18.8
5,000-9,999	40	13,486	15,128	12.2	21	15,971	17,366	8.7
1C,COC & OVER	39	16,425	18,220	10.9	10	21,100	22,780	8.0
4. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS								
TOTAL	116	9,575	10,575	10.4	227	7,515	8,471	12.7
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	2	*	*	*
2CO-499	0	*	*	*	27	5,650	6,410	13.5
5CO-959	13	6,263	6,765	8.0	71	6,507	7,352	13.0
1,000-2,499	29	8,390	9,260	10.4	79	7,280	7,982	9.6
2,5CO-4,999	25	8,937	9,881	10.6	16	7,903	9,150	15.8
5,000-9,999	24	10,073	11,136	10.6	22	10,593	12,436	17.4
1C,COO & OVER	25	12,834	14,239	10.9	10	14,552	16,360	12.4
5. DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY								
TOTAL	194	9,770	10,872	11.3	269	7,457	8,498	14.0
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	5	5,925	6,240	5.3
2CO-499	8	8,277	9,510	14.9	29	5,450	6,151	12.9
5CO-959	19	6,955	7,657	10.1	87	6,401	7,345	14.7
1,0CO-2,499	51	8,136	8,874	9.1	95	7,431	8,457	13.7
2,5CO-4,999	42	9,250	10,493	13.4	17	8,583	9,594	11.8
5,000-9,999	36	11,136	12,264	10.1	25	10,174	11,438	12.4
1C,COC & OVER	38	12,968	14,545	12.2	11	14,109	16,863	19.5

ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
6. ALUMNI SECRETARY								
TOTAL	82	8,884	9,753	9.8	206	6,824	7,617	11.6
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
2CO-499	0	*	*	*	18	4,705	5,669	20.5
5CO-999	2	*	*	*	51	6,104	6,948	13.8
1,0CO-2,499	13	6,402	6,611	3.3	84	6,530	7,229	10.7
2,5CO-4,999	17	7,956	9,180	15.4	16	8,C90	8,596	6.3
5,0CO-9,999	25	8,482	9,2C7	8.5	24	8,418	9,588	13.9
1C,COC & OVER	25	11,522	12,685	10.1	12	10,416	1C,995	5.6
7. PURCHASING AGENT								
TOTAL	117	7,855	8,645	10.1	88	7,645	8,621	12.8
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
2CO-499	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
5CO-999	2	*	*	*	11	5,697	6,502	14.1
1,0CO-2,499	14	5,474	6,139	12.1	26	6,985	7,853	12.4
2,5CO-4,999	3C	7,159	7,773	8.6	17	7,556	8,151	7.9
5,0CO-9,999	32	7,667	8,481	10.6	20	8,746	9,831	12.4
1C,COC & OVER	39	9,536	10,478	9.9	12	9,692	11,502	18.7
8. CHIEF STUDENT PERSONNEL OFFICER								
TOTAL	159	11,191	12,619	12.8	132	8,709	9,827	12.8
BELOW 2CO		*	*	*	1	*	*	*
2CO-499	4	*	*	*	13	6,063	7,090	16.9
5CO-999	11	7,436	8,571	15.3	39	7,169	8,106	13.1
1,0CO-2,499	42	9,658	10,852	12.4	46	8,836	9,782	10.7
2,5CO-4,999	39	10,466	11,793	12.7	10	9,864	11,235	13.9
5,0CO-9,999	32	12,693	14,035	10.6	16	11,736	12,300	4.8
1C,COC & OVER	31	13,891	15,993	15.1	7	12,678	16,964	33.8
9. DEAN OF MEN								
TOTAL	74	8,668	9,908	14.3	45	7,553	8,688	15.0
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
2CO-499	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
5CO-999	6	6,176	6,846	10.8	7	5,684	6,722	18.3
1,0CO-2,499	19	7,695	8,753	13.7	19	7,240	8,259	14.1
2,5CO-4,999	16	8,269	9,732	17.7	4	*	*	*
5,0CO-9,999	14	9,794	10,778	10.0	10	8,900	1C,025	12.6
1C,COC & OVER	19	9,936	11,536	16.1	4	*	*	*
10.DEAN OF WOMEN								
TOTAL	139	8,463	9,369	10.7	116	6,510	7,373	13.3
BELOW 2CO	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
2CO-499	1	*	*	*	5	3,914	4,533	15.8
5CO-959	9	6,173	6,743	9.2	28	5,573	6,490	16.5
1,0CO-2,499	37	7,520	8,471	12.6	50	6,705	7,454	11.2
2,5CO-4,999	39	8,267	9,053	9.5	9	6,648	7,591	14.2
5,0CO-9,999	28	9,593	10,602	10.5	16	7,378	8,564	16.1
1C,COC & OVER	25	9,9C3	10,928	10.4	7	9,007	9,95C	10.5

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 2.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATORS IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, BY CONTROL, ENROLLMENT, AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ITEM	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
A. ENROLLMENT								
1. PRESIDENT								
TOTAL	154	12,144	13,466	10.9	91	10,775	12,302	14.2
BELOW 200	23	9,134	9,810	7.4	27	8,684	9,711	11.8
200-499	41	10,411	11,720	12.6	44	10,318	11,941	15.7
500-999	31	11,917	13,174	10.5	12	13,675	15,948	16.6
1,000-2,499	36	13,863	15,548	12.2	8	16,000	17,562	9.8
2,500-4,999	15	15,346	17,118	11.5	0	*	*	*
5,000-9,999	8	16,820	17,843	6.1	0	*	*	*
10,000 & OVER	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
2. CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER								
TOTAL	79	8,027	9,144	13.9	60	6,867	8,068	17.5
BELOW 200	5	6,349	7,524	18.5	16	5,896	6,593	11.8
200-499	26	6,530	7,432	13.8	30	6,722	7,854	16.8
500-999	17	6,247	7,391	18.3	8	8,625	11,361	31.7
1,000-2,499	21	9,315	10,366	11.3	6	7,833	8,679	10.8
2,500-4,999	6	13,183	14,611	10.8	0	*	*	*
5,000-9,999	4	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
10,000 & OVER	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
3. DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY								
TOTAL	40	6,894	7,986	15.8	28	5,410	6,048	11.8
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	3	*	*	*
200-499	10	5,720	6,749	18.0	14	5,296	6,035	14.0
500-999	12	5,856	6,696	14.3	5	5,620	6,220	10.7
1,000-2,499	12	7,617	8,919	17.1	6	5,925	6,475	9.3
2,500-4,999	3	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
5,000-9,999	3	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
10,000 & OVER	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
B. REGION								
1. PRESIDENT								
TOTAL	154	12,144	13,466	10.9	91	10,775	12,302	14.2
NORTH ATLANTIC	26	13,941	15,489	11.1	26	14,159	16,886	19.3
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	44	10,658	11,746	10.2	23	10,347	11,688	13.0
SOUTHEAST	22	9,976	11,451	14.8	35	8,797	9,609	9.2
WEST & SOUTHWEST	62	13,214	14,554	10.1	7	9,505	10,757	13.2
2. CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER								
TOTAL	79	8,027	9,144	13.9	60	6,867	8,068	17.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	16	7,386	8,731	18.2	16	8,101	10,187	25.7
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	9	7,832	9,041	15.4	14	7,251	8,481	17.0
SOUTHEAST	22	6,032	7,159	18.7	25	5,869	6,603	12.5
WEST & SOUTHWEST	32	9,774	10,744	9.9	5	6,832	7,453	9.1
3. DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY								
TOTAL	40	6,894	7,986	15.8	28	5,410	6,048	11.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	7	6,320	7,680	21.5	12	5,820	6,715	15.4
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	3	*	*	*	5	5,420	5,765	6.4
SOUTHEAST	13	5,792	6,751	16.6	10	4,820	5,263	9.2
WEST & SOUTHWEST	17	7,969	9,080	13.9	1	*	*	*

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 3.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATORS IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63, BY CONTROL AND TYPE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1. PRESIDENT								
TOTAL	353	15,278	16,817	10.1	413	14,175	15,966	12.6
UNIVERSITY	75	21,864	24,364	11.7	25	28,335	30,641	8.1
LIBERAL ARTS	64	16,790	17,758	5.8	292	14,043	15,882	13.1
TEACHERS	100	14,242	15,716	10.3	5	12,935	14,200	9.8
JUNIOR COLLEGE	144	11,865	13,118	10.6	79	10,106	11,436	13.2
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	10	16,169	18,487	14.3	12	15,179	18,000	18.6
2. DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT								
TOTAL	31	12,190	13,387	9.8	207	10,242	11,754	14.8
UNIVERSITY	30	12,396	13,593	9.7	28	15,103	17,547	16.2
LIBERAL ARTS	1	*	*	*	169	9,587	10,974	14.5
TEACHERS	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	9	7,457	8,516	14.2
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
3. CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER								
TOTAL	310	10,547	11,761	11.5	377	9,405	10,719	14.0
UNIVERSITY	75	14,843	16,685	12.4	28	18,203	20,185	10.9
LIBERAL ARTS	63	10,622	11,565	8.9	285	9,118	10,398	14.0
TEACHERS	93	9,173	10,148	10.6	4	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	72	8,048	9,115	13.3	55	6,728	7,756	15.3
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	7	7,810	9,437	20.8	5	8,388	11,500	37.1
4. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS								
TOTAL	127	9,313	10,299	10.6	248	7,396	8,318	12.5
UNIVERSITY	48	11,385	12,521	10.0	31	11,873	13,741	15.7
LIBERAL ARTS	28	8,005	8,925	11.5	193	6,836	7,651	11.9
TEACHERS	40	8,504	9,396	10.5	3	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	9	5,981	6,802	13.7	18	5,934	6,400	7.9
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	2	*	*	*	3	*	*	*
5. DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY								
TOTAL	234	9,279	10,378	11.8	297	7,264	8,267	13.8
UNIVERSITY	74	11,602	12,952	11.6	36	11,460	13,123	14.5
LIBERAL ARTS	56	9,059	10,033	10.8	230	6,853	7,806	13.9
TEACHERS	64	8,275	9,201	11.2	3	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	36	6,940	7,987	15.1	24	5,512	6,106	10.8
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	*
6. ALUMNI SECRETARY								
TOTAL	83	8,859	9,720	9.7	221	6,643	7,434	11.9
UNIVERSITY	53	9,942	11,027	10.9	36	9,510	10,451	9.9
LIBERAL ARTS	17	6,840	7,152	4.6	170	6,256	7,016	12.1
TEACHERS	12	7,107	7,815	10.0	0	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	1	*	*	*	15	4,153	4,932	18.8
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
7. PURCHASING AGENT								
TOTAL	120	7,885	8,684	10.1	92	7,568	8,501	12.3
UNIVERSITY	69	8,718	9,597	10.1	37	8,995	10,156	12.9
LIBERAL ARTS	26	6,900	7,500	8.7	50	6,675	7,532	12.8
TEACHERS	22	6,277	7,012	11.7	1	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	3	*	*	*	4	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
8. CHIEF STUDENT PERSONNEL OFFICER								
TOTAL	197	10,907	12,264	12.4	141	8,589	9,690	12.8
UNIVERSITY	59	12,480	14,310	14.7	24	11,934	13,956	16.9
LIBERAL ARTS	45	11,122	12,082	8.6	105	8,022	8,952	11.6
TEACHERS	55	9,865	11,246	14.0	3	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	36	9,616	10,689	11.2	9	6,836	7,686	12.4
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	2	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
9. DEAN OF MEN								
TOTAL	82	8,884	10,167	14.4	47	7,421	8,542	15.1
UNIVERSITY	33	9,475	10,924	15.3	15	8,883	9,986	12.4
LIBERAL ARTS	21	7,546	8,222	9.0	29	6,953	8,110	16.6
TEACHERS	20	8,516	9,999	17.4	1	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	8	10,877	12,568	15.5	2	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*
10. DEAN OF WOMEN								
TOTAL	155	8,585	9,490	10.5	126	6,418	7,280	13.4
UNIVERSITY	58	9,308	10,232	9.9	24	7,773	9,078	16.8
LIBERAL ARTS	28	7,806	8,417	7.8	91	6,190	6,939	12.1
TEACHERS	53	7,884	8,926	13.2	1	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	15	9,921	10,813	9.0	10	5,357	6,208	15.9
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	1	*	*	*	0	*	*	*

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 4.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO SELECTED ADMINISTRATORS IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

REGION	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1. PRESIDENT								
TOTAL	239	$17,297	$18,977	9.7	322	$15,136	$17,002	12.3
NORTH ATLANTIC	42	$17,090	$18,946	10.9	86	$19,090	$21,308	11.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	64	$19,740	$21,978	11.8	107	$14,157	$16,013	13.1
SOUTHEAST	84	$15,386	$17,165	11.2	77	$12,692	$14,198	11.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	69	$16,931	$18,344	8.3	52	$14,229	$16,065	12.9
2. DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT								
TOTAL	31	$12,190	$13,387	9.8	198	$10,369	$11,901	14.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	5	$12,909	$13,712	6.2	67	$11,423	$13,072	14.4
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	6	$11,435	$13,808	20.8	69	$9,843	$11,652	18.4
SOUTHEAST	11	$12,729	$13,233	4.0	28	$9,641	$10,074	11.4
WEST & SOUTHWEST	9	$11,535	$13,062	12.7	34	$10,453	$11,605	11.0
3. CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER								
TOTAL	231	$11,409	$12,657	10.9	317	$9,885	$11,220	13.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	36	$9,761	$11,101	11.7	88	$11,576	$13,489	12.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	60	$12,840	$14,389	12.1	108	$9,432	$10,891	15.5
SOUTHEAST	66	$10,474	$11,512	9.9	71	$8,486	$9,665	13.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	70	$11,606	$13,034	10.4	50	$9,172	$10,142	10.6
4. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS								
TOTAL	116	$9,575	$10,575	10.4	227	$7,515	$8,471	12.7
NORTH ATLANTIC	12	$9,519	$11,727	18.2	64	$8,212	$9,137	11.3
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	36	$10,972	$12,237	11.5	73	$7,449	$8,421	13.0
SOUTHEAST	40	$8,285	$8,992	8.5	40	$6,383	$7,128	11.7
WEST & SOUTHWEST	30	$9,576	$10,343	8.0	30	$7,223	$8,517	17.8
5. DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY								
TOTAL	194	$9,710	$10,872	11.3	269	$7,457	$8,498	14.0
NORTH ATLANTIC	20	$10,609	$11,807	11.3	83	$8,870	$10,150	14.4
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	50	$10,837	$11,907	9.9	87	$7,126	$8,177	14.7
SOUTHEAST	60	$8,488	$9,469	11.5	52	$6,406	$7,104	10.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	64	$9,877	$11,089	12.3	47	$6,738	$7,720	14.6

REGION	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	AVERAGE SALARY 1960-61	AVERAGE SALARY 1962-63	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
6. ALUMNI SECRETARY								
TOTAL	82	$8,884	$9,793	9.8	206	$6,824	$7,617	11.6
NORTH ATLANTIC	8	$8,319	$9,352	12.4	80	$7,464	$8,366	12.1
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	29	$9,638	$10,623	10.2	68	$6,702	$7,474	11.5
SOUTHEAST	28	$8,188	$8,886	8.5	33	$5,629	$6,372	13.3
WEST & SOUTHWEST	17	$9,009	$9,888	9.8	25	$6,897	$7,247	8.2
7. PURCHASING AGENT								
TOTAL	117	$7,895	$8,645	10.1	88	$7,645	$8,621	12.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	16	$7,479	$8,275	10.6	39	$8,259	$9,360	13.3
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	29	$8,979	$10,010	11.5	27	$7,199	$8,305	15.4
SOUTHEAST	51	$7,100	$7,906	11.4	10	$7,053	$7,425	5.3
WEST & SOUTHWEST	41	$7,778	$8,382	7.8	12	$7,143	$7,927	11.0
8. CHIEF STUDENT PERSONNEL OFFICER								
TOTAL	159	$11,191	$12,619	12.8	132	$8,709	$9,827	12.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	18	$12,217	$13,869	13.5	44	$9,383	$10,489	11.8
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	49	$11,680	$13,219	13.2	39	$8,390	$9,583	14.2
SOUTHEAST	41	$9,503	$10,683	12.4	25	$8,068	$9,086	12.6
WEST & SOUTHWEST	51	$11,717	$13,159	12.3	24	$8,657	$9,783	13.0
9. DEAN OF MEN								
TOTAL	74	$8,668	$9,908	14.3	45	$7,553	$8,688	15.0
NORTH ATLANTIC	4	*	*	*	14	$8,179	$9,785	19.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	23	$9,933	$11,216	12.9	16	$7,000	$8,124	16.1
SOUTHEAST	26	$7,184	$8,192	14.0	6	$7,166	$8,050	12.3
WEST & SOUTHWEST	21	$8,926	$10,351	16.0	9	$7,822	$8,410	7.5
10. DEAN OF WOMEN								
TOTAL	139	$8,463	$9,369	10.7	116	$6,510	$7,373	13.3
NORTH ATLANTIC	11	$8,956	$10,101	12.3	35	$7,213	$8,192	13.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	44	$9,050	$10,062	11.2	35	$6,582	$7,539	14.5
SOUTHEAST	44	$7,634	$8,362	9.5	25	$5,373	$5,946	10.7
WEST & SOUTHWEST	40	$8,581	$9,511	10.8	21	$6,571	$7,427	13.0

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 5.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 9-10 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND ENROLLMENT: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	232	9,844	11,298	9,891	11,142	12.6	376	7,154	7,510	9,378	10,771	14.9
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	5	32	25	7,222	9,505	[illegible]
200-499	4	*	*	*	*	*	60	339	357	6,390	7,283	14.0
500-999	30	220	262	7,729	8,634	11.7	123	1,334	1,293	7,536	8,729	15.8
1,000-2,499	64	1,177	1,387	8,392	9,590	14.3	125	2,095	2,200	8,510	9,775	14.9
2,500-4,999	53	1,581	1,873	8,630	9,827	13.9	22	687	752	10,106	11,302	11.8
5,000-9,999	41	2,100	2,483	9,706	10,832	11.6	27	1,262	1,332	11,030	12,718	15.3
10,000 & OVER	40	4,748	5,239	10,866	12,295	13.2	14	1,405	1,551	11,350	12,779	12.6
2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	237	10,274	11,786	7,829	8,778	12.1	383	6,262	6,756	7,158	8,053	12.5
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	5	15	27	7,083	7,699	8.7	61	359	387	5,528	6,295	13.9
500-999	30	312	318	6,448	7,303	13.3	131	1,182	1,301	6,271	7,196	14.8
1,000-2,499	67	1,463	1,742	7,089	8,036	13.4	123	1,947	2,041	7,010	7,853	12.0
2,500-4,999	54	1,799	2,095	7,266	8,191	12.7	22	591	656	7,247	8,330	14.9
5,000-9,999	41	2,221	2,670	7,958	8,806	10.7	28	1,166	1,246	7,987	8,907	11.5
10,000 & OVER	40	4,464	4,934	8,332	9,376	12.5	14	999	1,102	8,078	8,944	10.7
3. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	239	14,059	15,893	6,673	7,395	10.8	411	7,880	8,865	6,029	6,734	11.7
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	5	39	43	5,299	6,071	14.6
200-499	5	26	66	6,464	6,969	7.8	74	418	463	4,888	5,558	13.7
500-999	31	99	531	5,835	6,494	11.3	139	1,476	1,713	5,515	6,229	12.9
1,000-2,499	67	1,966	2,448	6,231	6,921	11.1	128	2,538	2,872	5,953	6,681	12.2
2,500-4,999	55	2,698	3,156	6,257	7,105	13.6	22	680	833	6,185	6,984	12.9
5,000-9,999	41	3,236	3,597	6,789	7,421	9.3	28	1,614	1,686	6,503	7,142	9.8
10,000 & OVER	40	5,634	6,095	7,036	7,804	10.9	15	1,115	1,255	6,556	7,285	11.1
4. INSTRUCTOR												
TOTAL	239	7,916	9,160	5,455	6,046	10.8	402	5,160	5,888	5,076	5,650	11.3
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	7	58	32	5,321	5,938	11.6	68	274	383	4,388	4,971	13.3
500-999	29	268	325	5,111	5,401	5.7	137	1,019	1,219	4,775	5,432	13.8
1,000-2,499	67	996	1,349	5,291	5,817	9.9	129	1,662	1,829	5,103	5,701	11.7
2,500-4,999	55	1,505	1,874	5,181	5,866	13.2	22	547	624	5,131	5,738	11.8
5,000-9,999	41	1,637	2,115	5,536	6,001	8.4	28	891	956	5,284	5,840	10.5
10,000 & OVER	40	3,452	3,665	5,612	6,323	12.7	15	756	864	5,397	5,886	9.1
5. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
TOTAL	248	42,224	48,254	7,476	8,345	11.6	429	26,574	29,276	6,940	7,853	13.2
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	6	104	119	5,912	6,658	12.6
200-499	12	189	373	6,705	7,903	17.9	83	1,448	1,649	5,305	5,955	12.3
500-999	33	1,358	1,533	6,143	6,778	10.3	144	5,032	5,615	6,079	6,857	12.8
1,000-2,499	67	5,602	6,948	6,743	7,521	11.5	131	8,277	9,036	6,678	7,508	12.4
2,500-4,999	55	7,583	9,000	6,777	7,662	13.1	22	2,505	2,865	7,281	8,154	12.0
5,000-9,999	41	9,194	10,865	7,515	8,263	10.0	28	4,933	5,222	7,792	8,749	12.3
10,000 & OVER	40	18,298	19,535	8,078	9,129	13.0	15	4,275	4,772	7,857	9,200	17.1

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 6.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 9-10 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, BY CONTROL, ENROLLMENT, AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ITEM	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL												
TOTAL	169	6,813	7,954	7,041	7,727	9.7	79	1,542	1,747	4,908	5,505	12.2
A. ENROLLMENT												
BELOW 200	28	282	320	6,112	6,970	14.0	23	304	297	4,199	4,914	17.0
200-499	52	965	1,200	5,977	6,606	10.5	44	759	874	4,870	5,320	9.2
500-999	33	881	1,033	6,126	6,824	11.4	8	242	304	5,221	6,072	16.3
1,000-2,499	33	1,878	2,259	7,125	7,960	11.7	4	*	*	*	*	*
2,500 & OVER	23	2,807	3,142	7,732	8,362	8.1	0	*	*	*	*	*
B. REGION												
NORTH ATLANTIC	25	852	1,020	6,900	8,044	16.6	25	574	667	5,561	5,996	8.2
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	57	1,394	1,636	6,849	7,561	10.4	17	250	261	4,572	5,196	13.6
SOUTHEAST	22	551	713	5,121	5,704	11.4	32	595	684	4,315	4,915	13.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	65	4,016	4,585	7,401	8,030	8.5	5	123	135	5,510	6,665	21.0

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 7.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 9-10 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63, BY CONTROL AND TYPE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS 1960-61	INDIVIDUALS 1962-63	1960-61	1962-63		INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS 1960-61	INDIVIDUALS 1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	232	9,844	11,298	9,891	11,142	12.6	376	7,154	7,510	9,378	10,771	14.9
UNIVERSITY	78	6,147	6,827	10,165	11,556	13.7	43	3,009	3,265	11,294	12,816	13.5
LIBERAL ARTS	61	1,867	2,233	10,317	11,211	8.7	333	4,145	4,245	7,986	9,198	15.2
TEACHERS	93	1,830	2,238	8,537	9,811	14.9	0	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	237	10,274	11,786	7,829	8,778	12.1	383	6,262	6,756	7,158	8,053	12.5
UNIVERSITY	77	5,713	6,325	7,932	8,927	12.5	44	2,239	2,462	8,076	9,001	11.5
LIBERAL ARTS	61	2,174	2,668	8,222	8,988	9.3	337	4,016	4,283	6,648	7,511	13.0
TEACHERS	99	2,387	2,793	7,223	8,241	14.1	2	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
3. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	239	14,059	15,893	6,673	7,395	10.8	411	7,880	8,865	6,029	6,734	11.7
UNIVERSITY	78	6,876	7,589	6,646	7,441	12.0	45	2,692	2,948	6,584	7,298	10.8
LIBERAL ARTS	62	3,755	4,150	7,043	7,594	7.3	363	5,169	5,897	5,743	6,455	12.4
TEACHERS	99	3,430	4,154	6,323	7,153	13.1	3	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
4. INSTRUCTOR												
TOTAL	239	7,916	9,160	5,455	6,046	10.8	402	5,160	5,888	5,076	5,650	11.3
UNIVERSITY	78	4,468	4,896	5,341	5,921	10.9	45	1,706	1,837	5,361	5,899	10.0
LIBERAL ARTS	61	1,824	1,950	5,704	6,319	10.8	353	3,440	4,033	4,936	5,539	12.2
TEACHERS	100	1,624	2,314	5,489	6,082	10.8	4	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
5. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
TOTAL	417	49,037	56,208	7,416	8,257	11.3	508	28,116	31,023	6,829	7,720	13.0
UNIVERSITY	78	23,702	25,440	7,644	8,608	12.6	45	9,646	10,514	7,995	9,166	14.6
LIBERAL ARTS	64	9,632	11,104	7,692	8,419	9.5	378	16,877	18,684	6,343	7,122	12.3
TEACHERS	106	9,390	11,710	6,841	7,702	12.6	6	51	78	5,113	5,894	15.3
JUNIOR COLLEGE	160	6,262	7,339	7,038	7,669	9.0	74	1,477	1,683	4,922	5,512	12.0
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	9	551	615	7,083	8,419	18.9	5	65	64	4,595	5,332	16.0

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 8.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 9-10 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

REGION	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS 1960-61	INDIVIDUALS 1962-63	1960-61	1962-63		INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS 1960-61	INDIVIDUALS 1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	48	1,668	1,925	10,423	12,245	17.5	124	2,994	3,303	10,566	11,910	12.7
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	60	3,259	3,817	10,429	11,575	11.0	116	1,935	1,965	8,885	10,238	15.2
SOUTHEAST	60	2,057	2,284	8,682	9,752	12.3	80	1,236	1,255	7,689	8,995	17.0
WEST & SOUTHWEST	64	2,860	3,272	9,836	10,958	11.4	56	989	987	8,853	10,276	16.1
2. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	50	1,927	2,248	8,242	9,695	17.6	125	2,533	2,835	7,684	8,573	11.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	61	3,422	3,811	8,111	8,889	9.6	117	1,745	1,847	7,074	8,018	13.3
SOUTHEAST	62	1,887	2,209	6,955	7,798	12.1	82	1,097	1,164	6,266	7,130	13.8
WEST & SOUTHWEST	64	3,038	3,518	7,792	8,689	11.5	59	887	910	6,925	7,685	11.0
3. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	49	2,519	2,963	7,079	8,189	15.7	131	3,290	3,846	6,356	7,065	11.2
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	62	4,646	5,096	6,850	7,503	9.5	131	2,244	2,491	6,066	6,742	11.1
SOUTHEAST	62	2,494	2,963	5,897	6,628	12.4	96	1,299	1,413	5,309	6,024	13.5
WEST & SOUTHWEST	66	4,400	4,871	6,695	7,466	8.5	63	1,047	1,115	5,818	6,474	11.3
4. INSTRUCTOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	50	1,547	1,822	5,979	6,919	15.7	135	2,415	2,839	5,253	5,817	10.7
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	61	2,801	3,274	5,648	6,195	9.7	132	1,355	1,610	5,107	5,709	11.8
SOUTHEAST	61	1,379	1,915	4,865	5,342	9.8	79	744	830	4,495	5,082	13.1
WEST & SOUTHWEST	67	1,989	2,149	5,244	5,708	8.8	56	586	609	4,996	5,491	9.9
5. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
NORTH ATLANTIC	52	7,717	9,043	7,873	9,161	16.4	138	11,346	12,872	7,360	8,364	13.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	65	14,191	15,902	7,734	8,513	10.1	137	7,296	7,995	6,876	7,691	11.9
SOUTHEAST	62	8,017	9,374	6,659	7,402	11.2	87	4,385	4,706	6,078	6,920	13.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	69	12,299	13,935	7,463	8,257	10.6	67	3,547	3,703	6,794	7,609	12.0

TABLE 9.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ACADEMIC DEANS AND FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND ENROLLMENT: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. ACADEMIC DEAN												
TOTAL	196	611	677	13,554	15,243	12.5	244	450	472	11,033	12,589	14.1
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	7	9	8	10,359	11,512	11.1	40	43	42	8,152	9,325	14.4
500-999	24	28	28	9,710	11,004	13.3	84	93	95	9,195	10,446	13.6
1,000-2,499	45	76	90	10,689	11,781	10.2	70	109	115	9,875	11,439	15.8
2,500-4,999	45	126	131	11,999	13,560	13.0	13	37	36	11,214	13,408	19.6
5,000-9,999	38	167	194	13,974	15,765	12.8	20	74	79	13,144	14,429	9.8
10,000 & OVER	37	205	226	15,894	17,808	12.0	13	90	101	14,049	15,696	11.7
2. PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	116	3,431	3,903	11,153	12,616	13.1	70	1,052	1,092	9,289	10,570	13.8
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	3	*	*	*	*	*	11	54	49	5,856	6,894	17.7
500-999	9	65	67	8,047	9,178	14.1	18	205	222	7,748	8,443	9.0
1,000-2,499	23	179	196	9,066	9,871	8.9	17	125	153	7,567	8,487	12.2
2,500-4,999	25	523	508	10,251	11,311	10.3	6	135	160	11,103	12,397	11.7
5,000-9,999	30	1,089	1,286	10,984	12,301	12.0	10	205	221	9,160	10,576	15.5
10,000 & OVER	26	1,568	1,839	11,943	13,622	14.1	7	325	283	10,847	13,018	20.0
3. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	103	2,743	3,046	8,961	10,008	11.7	67	870	945	7,465	8,436	13.0
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	2	*	*	*	*	*	12	45	60	5,903	6,750	14.3
500-999	8	40	41	6,889	7,492	8.8	20	167	197	6,218	6,980	12.3
1,000-2,499	17	147	130	7,929	8,437	6.4	11	106	98	6,471	7,123	10.1
2,500-4,999	22	388	429	8,384	9,372	11.8	5	139	158	7,990	9,010	12.8
5,000-9,999	28	869	978	8,743	9,854	12.7	10	173	198	7,726	8,686	12.4
10,000 & OVER	26	1,282	1,452	9,482	10,523	11.0	7	229	223	8,722	10,261	17.6
4. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	109	2,800	2,943	7,584	8,399	10.7	68	964	973	6,474	7,255	12.1
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	2	*	*	*	*	*	11	61	69	5,194	5,851	12.6
500-999	11	61	56	6,733	6,939	3.1	19	216	229	5,631	6,356	12.9
1,000-2,499	17	185	207	7,038	7,198	2.3	15	137	148	5,924	6,427	8.5
2,500-4,999	24	435	453	7,328	8,080	10.3	5	187	213	6,728	7,682	14.2
5,000-9,999	29	775	856	7,460	8,399	12.6	10	152	140	6,889	7,649	11.0
10,000 & OVER	26	1,318	1,348	7,868	8,752	11.4	6	208	169	7,576	8,975	18.5
5. INSTRUCTOR												
TOTAL	83	1,382	1,294	6,196	6,819	10.1	50	444	540	5,167	5,761	11.5
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	1	*	*	*	*	*	8	27	21	4,458	5,143	15.4
500-999	7	36	50	5,702	5,774	1.3	15	131	175	4,859	5,192	6.9
1,000-2,499	12	118	115	5,856	6,077	3.8	11	108	111	5,096	5,519	8.3
2,500-4,999	19	204	169	6,217	6,697	7.7	5	93	141	5,535	6,245	12.8
5,000-9,999	22	346	285	5,952	6,858	15.2	7	52	49	5,697	6,409	12.5
10,000 & OVER	22	676	673	6,400	7,036	9.9	3	*	*	*	*	*
6. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
TOTAL	129	10,410	11,283	8,936	10,111	13.1	92	3,429	3,719	7,329	8,353	14.0
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
200-499	4	*	*	*	*	*	20	205	218	5,426	6,326	16.6
500-999	13	205	232	6,997	7,544	7.8	26	724	843	6,236	6,823	9.4
1,000-2,499	28	641	681	7,604	8,084	6.3	21	538	636	6,430	7,317	13.8
2,500-4,999	27	1,554	1,569	8,431	9,334	10.7	6	558	672	7,909	8,812	11.4
5,000-9,999	31	3,094	3,428	8,889	10,148	14.2	10	583	608	7,844	8,952	14.1
10,000 & OVER	26	4,845	5,312	9,409	10,707	13.8	7	801	720	8,678	10,822	24.7

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 10.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ACADEMIC DEANS AND FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, BY CONTROL, ENROLLMENT, AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

ITEM	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
A. ENROLLMENT				1. ACADEMIC DEAN								
TOTAL	66	106	89	10,407	10,975	5.5	57	81	76	7,409	8,393	13.3
BELOW 200	4	*	*	*	*	*	15	17	15	6,239	7,609	22.0
200-499	19	21	24	7,864	8,600	9.4	29	37	38	7,269	7,893	8.6
500-999	12	18	13	8,801	9,523	8.2	7	9	9	7,933	10,122	27.6
1,000-2,499	17	29	22	10,989	12,123	10.3	6	18	14	8,538	9,480	11.0
2,500 & OVER	14	34	26	12,644	13,200	4.4	0	*	*	*	*	*
				2. INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL								
TOTAL	30	555	595	7,833	8,884	13.4	24	368	422	5,544	6,165	11.2
BELOW 200	0	*	*	*	*	*	5	61	94	5,625	6,197	10.2
200-499	11	73	66	5,281	6,009	13.8	12	136	162	5,246	5,956	13.5
500-999	5	29	29	6,718	7,003	4.2	2	*	*	*	*	*
1,000-2,499	7	185	188	7,946	8,688	9.3	5	135	121	5,628	6,162	9.5
2,500 & OVER	7	268	312	8,572	9,784	14.1	0	*	*	*	*	*
B. REGION				1. ACADEMIC DEAN								
NORTH ATLANTIC	11	17	12	9,792	11,041	12.8	18	33	32	8,209	9,237	12.5
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	9	12	10	9,092	9,535	4.9	15	23	18	7,189	8,213	14.2
SOUTHEAST	14	15	18	7,676	8,309	8.2	20	21	22	6,465	7,139	10.4
WEST & SOUTHWEST	32	62	49	11,491	12,232	6.4	4	*	*	*	*	*
				2. INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL								
NORTH ATLANTIC	4	*	*	*	*	*	5	91	90	5,358	6,173	15.2
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	5	64	74	8,425	9,252	9.8	8	199	220	5,908	6,480	9.7
SOUTHEAST	9	118	101	5,916	6,832	15.5	7	43	50	4,584	5,404	17.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	12	119	108	8,195	9,140	11.5	4	*	*	*	*	*

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 11.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ACADEMIC DEANS AND FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63, BY CONTROL AND TYPE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. ACADEMIC DEAN												
TOTAL	262	717	766	13,088	14,747	12.7	301	531	548	10,480	12,007	14.6
UNIVERSITY	73	402	417	14,614	16,552	13.3	34	168	185	13,531	15,001	10.9
LIBERAL ARTS	56	118	147	11,695	13,567	16.0	207	279	284	9,539	11,037	15.7
TEACHERS	67	91	113	11,280	12,596	11.7	3	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	62	97	85	10,429	10,895	4.5	49	68	62	7,243	8,102	11.9
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	4	*	*	*	*	*	8	13	14	8,279	9,686	17.0
2. PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	116	3,431	3,903	11,153	12,616	13.1	70	1,052	1,092	9,289	10,570	13.8
UNIVERSITY	62	2,922	3,408	11,393	12,882	13.1	17	554	524	10,139	11,859	17.0
LIBERAL ARTS	23	177	188	9,910	10,428	5.2	52	488	557	8,353	9,396	12.5
TEACHERS	31	332	307	9,701	11,012	13.5	1	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
3. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	103	2,743	3,046	8,961	10,008	11.7	67	870	945	7,465	8,436	13.0
UNIVERSITY	59	2,379	2,685	9,093	10,112	11.2	17	435	456	8,269	9,512	15.0
LIBERAL ARTS	19	128	112	7,824	8,750	11.8	48	426	478	6,645	7,426	11.8
TEACHERS	25	236	249	8,256	9,451	14.5	2	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
4. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
TOTAL	109	2,800	2,943	7,584	8,399	10.7	68	964	973	6,474	7,255	12.1
UNIVERSITY	60	2,336	2,421	7,647	8,515	11.4	16	416	381	7,254	8,381	15.5
LIBERAL ARTS	21	158	154	7,196	7,557	5.0	49	528	563	5,877	6,528	11.1
TEACHERS	28	306	368	7,301	7,989	9.4	3	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
5. INSTRUCTOR												
TOTAL	83	1,382	1,294	6,196	6,819	10.1	50	444	540	5,187	5,761	11.5
UNIVERSITY	49	1,089	993	6,199	6,934	11.9	11	110	128	5,696	6,614	16.1
LIBERAL ARTS	16	111	123	6,240	6,384	2.3	37	318	386	5,007	5,510	10.0
TEACHERS	18	182	178	6,154	6,475	5.2	2	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
6. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
TOTAL	159	10,985	11,878	8,880	10,049	13.2	116	3,797	4,141	7,156	8,130	13.6
UNIVERSITY	63	8,744	9,522	9,111	10,363	13.7	17	1,525	1,492	8,239	9,791	18.8
LIBERAL ARTS	28	590	602	7,958	8,475	6.5	71	1,845	2,146	6,613	7,419	12.2
TEACHERS	38	1,076	1,159	8,053	8,883	10.3	4	*	*	*	*	*
JUNIOR COLLEGE	27	304	286	7,356	8,330	13.2	17	219	281	5,626	6,143	9.2
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	3	*	*	*	*	*	7	149	141	5,424	6,209	14.5

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates where data have been omitted when fewer than 5 responses were received.

TABLE 12.--PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 11-12 MONTH AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ACADEMIC DEANS AND FACULTY IN 1960-61 AND 1962-63 BY 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, BY CONTROL AND REGION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES

REGION	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	NUMBER			AVERAGE SALARY		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS					INSTITUTIONS	INDIVIDUALS				
		1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63			1960-61	1962-63	1960-61	1962-63	
1. ACADEMIC DEAN												
NORTH ATLANTIC	28	66	86	14,103	17,006	20.6	65	166	170	12,132	14,023	15.6
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	51	191	199	15,162	16,496	8.8	83	125	129	10,741	12,226	13.8
SOUTHEAST	60	195	210	11,880	13,472	13.4	53	84	81	10,036	11,676	16.3
WEST & SOUTHWEST	57	159	182	13,447	15,086	12.2	43	75	92	10,205	11,250	10.2
2. PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	12	463	593	11,268	13,243	17.5	19	482	484	10,646	12,331	15.8
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	39	1,223	1,390	12,086	13,489	11.6	22	274	289	8,769	10,087	15.0
SOUTHEAST	38	954	1,079	10,173	11,444	12.5	15	132	135	7,658	8,712	13.8
WEST & SOUTHWEST	27	791	841	10,824	12,237	13.1	14	164	184	7,484	8,061	7.7
3. ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	11	427	527	8,880	10,271	15.7	15	350	357	8,134	9,418	15.8
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	32	920	1,050	9,685	10,635	9.8	24	308	324	7,414	8,435	13.8
SOUTHEAST	32	717	761	8,261	9,206	11.4	14	76	98	6,529	7,234	10.8
WEST & SOUTHWEST	28	679	708	8,772	9,745	11.1	14	136	166	6,378	7,035	10.3
4. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	11	373	419	7,491	8,409	12.3	17	381	341	6,974	7,829	12.3
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	36	977	1,071	8,126	8,919	9.8	21	301	343	6,473	7,404	14.4
SOUTHEAST	35	770	786	7,115	7,799	9.6	16	118	118	5,749	6,355	10.5
WEST & SOUTHWEST	27	680	667	7,388	8,265	11.9	14	164	171	5,836	6,433	10.2
5. INSTRUCTOR												
NORTH ATLANTIC	9	196	190	6,232	7,007	12.4	12	95	158	5,303	6,063	14.3
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	28	573	564	6,608	7,128	7.9	18	144	169	5,319	5,886	10.7
SOUTHEAST	27	386	339	5,637	6,225	10.4	10	111	115	5,091	5,644	10.9
WEST & SOUTHWEST	19	227	201	6,076	6,775	11.5	10	94	[illegible]	4,884	5,195	6.4
6. FACULTY RANKS COMBINED												
NORTH ATLANTIC	13	1,461	1,733	8,920	10,482	17.5	24	1,380	1,463	8,201	9,510	16.0
GREAT LAKES & PLAINS	44	3,712	4,129	9,578	10,642	11.1	33	1,046	1,158	7,178	8,120	13.1
SOUTHEAST	43	2,848	3,001	8,230	9,291	12.9	20	444	475	6,286	7,271	15.7
WEST & SOUTHWEST	29	2,389	2,420	8,791	9,954	13.2	15	559	623	6,290	6,896	9.6

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November 1963 OE-52004-9

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 9- TO 10-MONTH FACULTY SALARIES IN UNIVERSITIES, LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES, TEACHERS COLLEGES, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES: 1963-64

by W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section
and
Louis A. D'Amico, Specialist for Business Administration

This preliminary report is an advance release of 1963-64 salary data. It covers returns received in the Office of Education by September 15, 1963. Although the full 1963-64 report including all the data from more than 1,600 institutions will be published at a later date, it is believed that this preliminary report will provide statistics to institutional planners in time for their early 1964-65 budgetmaking activities.

The 1963-64 data shown in tables 1 and 2 (for public and private institutions, respectively) represent faculty members of undergraduate programs in universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, and junior colleges on 9- to 10-month contracts only. (Approximately 85 percent of higher education faculty are on 9- to 10-month contracts.) Because of the time element involved in editing, processing, and hand-tabulation of returns, data have been omitted for technological, theological, and other professional schools, as well as for professional and graduate schools of the institutional types represented. The tables present data by academic rank, region, institutional type, and by control. In addition to average salaries for all faculty members of a given rank (herein termed the "mean" salary), the highest institutional mean salary ("maximum mean") and the lowest institutional mean salary ("minimum mean") are presented for each category.

For an overview of what is taking place in 9- to 10-month salaries of faculty in undergraduate programs of these institutions, data from these four groups of institutions are shown graphically for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. (See figure 1.) The faculty members and institutions which the salaries in the figure represent are seen below by level, rank, and control:

Level and rank	Number			
	1962-63		1963-64*	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
4-year institutions	297	574	295	540
Professor	13,277	9,446	13,148	9,087
Associate professor	13,790	8,405	13,692	8,114
Assistant professor	18,810	11,043	18,847	11,149
Instructor	10,699	7,310	10,681	7,393
Four faculty ranks combined	56,576	36,204	56,368	35,743
2-year institutions	252	131	263	101
Instructional staff	11,601	2,195	12,394	2,149

*Actually the numbers of 1963-64 respondents at the time of the cutoff date for the preliminary report were slightly higher than those indicated. The responding institutions comprised a total of 576 public (304 4-year and 272 2-year) and 765 private (603 4-year and 162 2-year). The difference between the number responding and the number reporting data resulted from two factors: (1) Some institutions (both public and private) did not have faculty on 9- to 10-month contracts, and (2) some private institutions had faculty on a contributed services basis.

Table 1.--Mean 9- to 10-month salaries of faculty in undergraduate programs in public higher education institutions, by rank, region, and institutional type: United States, 1963-64

(Maximum and minimum means are for individual institutions; weighted means are for all institutions.)

Region and type of institution	Professors			Associate professors			Assistant professors			Instructors			All ranks combined		
	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean
Total United States															
Universities	17,892	8,710	12,435	12,586	7,319	9,427	10,586	6,275	7,808	8,880	4,656	6,172	12,193	7,121	9,161
Liberal arts colleges	17,443	6,740	11,189	13,316	5,732	8,924	10,863	5,227	7,537	8,547	4,147	6,399	11,977	5,367	8,408
Teachers colleges	12,033	6,650	10,132	11,423	6,000	8,533	10,571	4,912	7,401	8,379	4,569	6,254	10,005	5,470	7,963
Total 4-year institutions	17,892	6,650	11,632	13,316	5,732	9,061	10,863	4,912	7,618	8,880	4,147	6,251	12,193	5,367	8,646
Junior colleges													10,507	3,900	7,965
North Atlantic															
Universities	$17,892	$10,108	$13,385	$12,586	$8,280	$10,149	$10,586	$7,129	$8,262	$8,880	$5,931	$6,842	$12,193	$7,862	$9,394
Liberal arts colleges	17,443	8,520	15,764	13,316	7,240	11,945	10,863	6,075	9,578	8,547	5,000	7,843	11,977	6,207	10,837
Teachers colleges	11,924	8,750	10,596	11,423	7,510	8,712	9,774	6,000	7,463	8,083	5,000	6,363	9,499	6,991	8,369
Total 4-year institutions	17,892	8,520	12,318	13,316	7,240	9,667	10,863	6,000	8,119	8,880	5,000	6,885	12,193	6,207	9,161
Junior colleges													9,310	5,950	7,982
Great Lakes and Plains															
Universities	14,176	8,821	12,617	10,043	7,846	9,370	8,202	6,846	7,736	6,829	5,290	6,048	10,854	7,558	9,167
Liberal arts colleges	13,190	7,000	11,060	11,180	6,900	9,148	9,280	6,350	7,791	8,040	5,795	6,614	10,100	6,383	8,485
Teachers colleges	12,033	6,650	10,360	10,466	6,600	8,855	10,571	6,519	7,770	8,379	5,200	6,683	10,005	6,794	8,165
Total 4-year institutions	14,176	6,650	11,773	11,180	6,600	9,168	10,571	6,350	7,760	8,379	5,200	6,404	10,854	6,383	8,692
Junior colleges													9,679	5,500	7,642
Southeast															
Universities	13,657	8,710	11,621	10,145	7,319	9,036	8,451	6,275	7,563	6,793	4,656	5,955	10,386	7,179	8,767
Liberal arts colleges	11,958	6,740	8,959	10,082	5,732	7,604	8,346	5,227	6,645	6,982	4,147	5,660	8,858	5,367	7,064
Teachers colleges	10,119	7,417	8,911	8,600	6,000	7,600	7,418	4,912	6,644	6,567	4,569	5,583	8,108	5,470	7,073
Total 4-year institutions	13,657	6,740	10,582	10,145	5,732	8,361	8,451	4,912	7,097	6,982	4,147	5,773	10,386	5,367	7,952
Junior colleges													7,424	3,900	6,142
West and Southwest															
Universities	15,367	9,175	12,632	10,614	7,458	9,491	8,758	6,564	7,837	6,900	5,263	6,062	11,230	7,121	9,360
Liberal arts colleges	12,508	7,500	11,106	9,622	6,700	8,788	7,992	6,514	7,359	7,608	4,973	6,151	9,434	5,946	8,430
Teachers colleges	11,835	7,995	9,993	9,357	7,215	8,585	7,879	6,312	7,324	6,576	4,984	5,879	8,986	6,025	7,744
Total 4-year institutions	15,367	7,500	11,932	10,614	6,700	9,129	8,758	6,312	7,587	7,608	4,973	6,042	11,230	5,946	8,832
Junior colleges													10,507	5,100	8,555

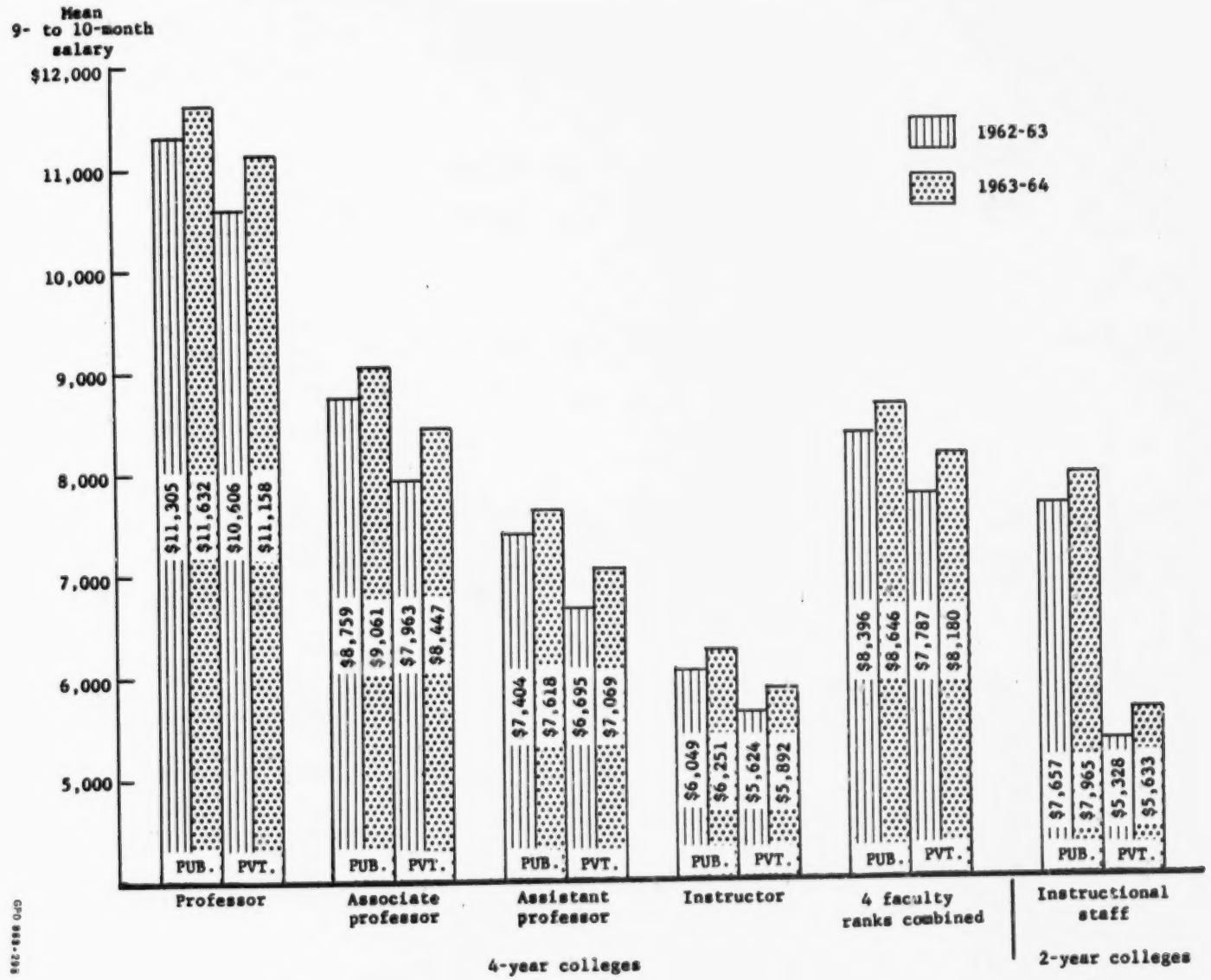
Table 2.--Mean 9- to 10-month salaries of faculty in undergraduate programs in private higher education institutions, by rank, region, and institutional type: United States, 1963-64

(Maximum and minimum means are for individual institutions; weighted means are for all institutions.)

Region and type of institution	Professors			Associate professors			Assistant professors			Instructors			All ranks combined		
	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean	Max. mean	Min. mean	Mean
Total United States															
Universities	16,153	7,525	13,158	11,282	6,567	9,481	9,783	5,000	7,665	7,079	4,660	6,159	12,536	6,062	9,522
Liberal arts colleges	15,020	4,652	9,879	11,200	3,300	7,934	10,100	2,480	6,828	8,400	2,643	5,797	11,528	3,161	7,549
* Teachers colleges	11,900	7,500	9,533	7,800	7,004	7,126	6,500	6,051	6,113	6,100	5,013	5,143	7,767	5,479	6,014
Total 4-year institutions	16,153	4,652	11,158	11,282	3,300	8,447	10,100	2,480	7,069	8,400	2,643	5,892	12,536	3,161	8,180
Junior colleges													7,700	2,400	5,633
North Atlantic															
Universities	$16,153	$9,533	$13,612	$11,282	$7,150	$9,607	$9,783	$6,640	$7,765	$6,850	$5,485	$6,193	$12,536	$6,401	$9,616
Liberal arts colleges	15,020	5,200	11,162	10,796	3,459	8,630	8,809	4,215	7,245	7,600	2,643	5,994	11,528	3,161	8,091
* Teachers colleges															
Total 4-year institutions	16,153	5,200	12,400	11,282	3,459	9,065	9,783	4,215	7,445	7,600	2,643	6,070	12,536	3,161	8,743
Junior colleges													7,666	2,400	6,225
Great Lakes and Plains															
Universities	13,849	8,666	12,954	10,784	8,000	9,589	8,583	6,973	7,845	7,079	5,532	6,352	10,574	7,283	9,452
Liberal arts colleges	13,767	5,450	9,514	10,000	3,300	7,879	8,800	4,340	6,872	7,655	3,300	5,904	10,052	3,300	7,511
* Teachers colleges															
Total 4-year institutions	13,849	5,450	10,407	10,784	3,300	8,305	8,800	4,340	7,085	7,655	3,300	5,986	10,574	3,300	7,955
Junior colleges													6,872	4,025	5,622
Southeast															
Universities	15,127	7,525	12,332	10,350	6,670	9,105	8,187	6,226	7,447	6,572	5,145	5,757	11,237	6,364	9,326
Liberal arts colleges	12,000	4,652	8,438	9,500	4,000	6,960	8,078	3,600	6,012	6,717	3,400	5,152	10,076	3,679	6,694
* Teachers colleges															
Total 4-year institutions	15,127	4,652	9,389	10,350	4,000	7,448	8,187	3,600	6,269	6,717	3,400	5,233	11,237	3,679	7,222
Junior colleges													7,700	2,824	5,240
West and Southwest															
Universities	15,704	8,083	12,101	10,843	6,567	8,946	8,179	5,000	7,057	6,627	4,660	5,597	12,514	6,062	9,295
Liberal arts colleges	13,544	5,000	9,277	11,200	4,275	7,540	10,100	2,480	6,577	8,400	3,275	5,674	10,400	3,712	7,198
* Teachers colleges															
Total 4-year institutions	15,704	5,000	10,459	11,200	4,275	7,906	10,100	2,480	6,702	8,400	3,275	5,663	12,514	3,712	7,791
Junior colleges													6,453	3,787	5,584

* Shown for total United States only because of their small number.

Figure 1.--Mean 9- to 10-month salaries paid to faculty members in undergraduate programs of public and private universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, and junior colleges: 1962-63 and 1963-64



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February 1964 OE-52004-10

VARIATIONS IN TUITION AND FEES CHARGED FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BY DENOMINATIONALLY AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS: 1962-63

by

Louis A. D'Amico, Specialist for Business Administration
and Alice R. Pool, Research Assistant

This study analyzes the tuition-and-required-fee charges to full-time undergraduate students by 4-year and 2-year private institutions according to institutional affiliation. It will be valuable to governing boards of the various church-related and independent private institutions, who determine policy in the important area of student charges.

The data for this study were obtained from the 1962-63 Basic Student Charges survey. 1/ Of the 1,312 private institutions surveyed, approximately 92 percent responded. (See table 1.) Only one denominational group of the 4-year institutions (the Jewish) and only one group of the 2-year institutions (the Presbyterian) had a response rate under 83 percent. This response rate indicates that the data are highly representative.

The procedure used in analyzing the data was to obtain the frequency distribution of charges for two semesters or three quarters by 4-year and 2-year denominational groups of institutions and to derive the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentile values of charges for each group (tables 2 and 3). For the 4-year institutions the 10th and 90th percentile values were computed according to region; only two percentile points are presented by region because of the small numbers which appear in some instances in the cell intervals. (See table 4.) Regional data are not presented for 2-year institutions because of the relatively small number of such institutions.

Analysis of data

Among the 4-year institutional groups, colleges classified as "independent" had the highest charges, varying from $453 at the 10th percentile to $1,486 at the 90th percentile. (See table 2.) When the Jewish-affiliated institutions were excluded because of their small number and low response rate, the Baptist-affiliated institutions showed the lowest charges of any of the denominational groups at the 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles. The Catholic charge was lowest at the 10th percentile and the Lutheran at the 25th. The findings can be explained in part by the fact that a high proportion of the total number of independent institutions are located in the North Atlantic and a high proportion of the Baptist-affiliated institutions are located in the Southeast. The North Atlantic generally has the highest charges and the Southeast the lowest.

Charges by 2-year colleges in 1962-63 were highest for independent colleges, ranging from $367 at the 10th percentile to $1,186 at the 90th percentile. (See table 3.) Charges for denominationally affiliated 2-year colleges were lowest in Catholic institutions at the 10th, 25th, and 50th percentiles (0, $220, and $344, respectively) and in Lutheran-affiliated colleges at the 75th and 90th percentiles ($461 and $497, respectively).

1/ D'Amico, Louis A., and Bokelman, W. Robert, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1962-63*, Circular 711, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education.

Summary

Charges to full-time undergraduate students in 1962-63 by privately controlled colleges and universities varied greatly. In both 4-year and 2-year independent institutions, comprising approximately 36 and 45 percent, respectively, of the total number of 4-year and 2-year colleges reporting data, the charge figures at each of the 5 percentile points were considerably higher than those of any of the denominationally affiliated institutions. At least 100 of the independent institutions charged their students a minimum of $1,000 for tuition and fees. The higher charges furnish income with which to attract and retain better qualified personnel.

Compared to the independent college and university charges, the lower figures for the denominationally affiliated institutions reflect particularly the low charges of theological schools. Denominationally affiliated institutions rely greatly on services contributed by non-lay faculty and on acceptance of relatively low salaries by dedicated administrative and faculty personnel. It is true that programs of church-related institutions may in some cases be less comprehensive and therefore less expensive to operate than programs of institutions not church-related; however, church-related institutions serve an important segment of the higher education population in offering a special type of education to their clientele. Regional variations in student charges of church-related colleges and universities indicate that these institutions tend to charge according to local ability to pay, as is true for the independent institutions.

Except for the Jewish-sponsored schools there was representation of all the religious categories in each region. Independent institutions had the highest proportional representation in the North Atlantic, Great Lakes and Plains, and Southeast. Catholic institutions had the highest proportional representation in the West and Southwest.

Table 1.--Response rate of private colleges and universities to Basic Student Charges Survey 1962-63, by 4-year and 2-year institutions and denominational affiliation

Affiliation	Total		4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number surveyed	Response rate	Number surveyed	Response rate	Number surveyed	Response rate
Total	1,312	.92	1,078	.93	234	.89
Independent	492	.92	386	.93	106	.88
Baptist	97	.87	74	.84	23	.96
Lutheran	55	.98	43	.98	12	1.00
Methodist	115	.94	91	.97	24	.83
Presbyterian	72	.93	64	.97	8	.63
Catholic	306	.94	264	.94	42	.91
Other Christian	166	.92	147	.93	19	.90
Jewish	9	.56	9	.56	0	--

Table 2.--Percentile distribution of tuition and fees charged full-time undergraduate students in private 4-year institutions, by denominational affiliation of institution: 1962-63 academic year

Denominational affiliation	Number of institutions	Percentile 1/				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Independent	357	$453	$663	$939	$1,261	$1,486
Baptist	62	256	373	488	661	891
Lutheran	42	254	339	684	882	1,041
Methodist	88	370	486	637	831	987
Presbyterian	62	331	482	726	908	1,096
Catholic	248	212	460	660	794	956
Other Christian	136	297	459	630	782	978
Jewish	5	413	432	464	495	651

1/ This table is read: Of 357 independent institutions, approximately 36 had academic year charges of $453 or under, 89 had charges of $663 or under, 178 had charges of $939 or under, 267 had charges of $1,261 or under, 321 had charges of $1,486 or under, and 36 had charges over $1,486.

Table 3.--Percentile distribution of tuition and fees charged full-time undergraduate students in private 2-year institutions, by denominational affiliation 1/ of institution: 1962-63 academic year

Denominational affiliation	Number of institutions	Percentile 2/				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Independent	93	$367	$529	$705	$932	$1,186
Baptist	22	221	332	400	480	561
Lutheran	12	208	268	400	461	497
Methodist	20	200	300	400	551	1,051
Presbyterian	5	251	326	451	539	576
Catholic	38	0	220	344	493	731
Other Christian	17	224	309	451	620	684

1/ No Jewish 2-year institutions.
2/ See footnote in table 2 for table interpretation.

Table 4.--Variations in tuition and fees charged full-time undergraduate students in private 4-year institutions, by denominational affiliation[1/] of institution and by region: 1962-63 academic year

Denominational affiliation	NUMBER AND PERCENTILE [2/]											
	North Atlantic			Great Lakes & Plains			Southeast			West & Southwest		
	No. of insts.	10th	90th	No. of insts.	10th	90th	No. of insts.	10th	90th	No. of insts.	10th	90th
Independent	170	$634	$1,561	98	$448	$1,345	50	$321	$1,068	39	$516	$1,406
Baptist	6	261	1,141	9	191	1,211	30	200	700	17	236	1,131
Lutheran	9	291	1,156	26	216	948	5	151	651	2	621	891
Methodist	7	471	1,131	26	481	1,171	40	341	800	15	326	951
Presbyterian	10	100	1,151	22	561	1,228	24	281	981	6	161	1,041
Catholic	98	141	1,066	90	141	790	18	328	774	42	404	896
Other Christian	30	251	1,100	57	291	827	20	415	751	29	298	911

1/ Insufficient number of Jewish institutions to be included.

2/ See footnote in table 2 for table interpretation.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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March 1964

OE-52004-11

CHANGES IN TUITION CHARGES TO FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

by

Louis A. D'Amico, Specialist for Business Administration,
and W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section

Although institutions are generally deriving more of their educational and general income from higher tuition and required fees paid by increased numbers of students, colleges and universities are still beset with financial problems. Improvements in the salaries of administrative staff and instructional personnel, expansion of programs, and amelioration of library and personnel services undoubtedly can, in part, be attributed to the additional income which institutions derive from higher tuition and fee charges. Despite the necessity of further improvements in the areas mentioned, many persons are concerned that further augmentation of income through tuition and required fees could act as a deterrent to enrollment increases.

In order to ascertain the extent to which tuition and fee charges to full-time undergraduate students increased over a 4-year period, a study was made of the rates charged by 1,365 institutions in 1958-59 and the rates charged by these same institutions in 1962-63. This report is based on data provided to the U. S. Office of Education in two surveys of institutions of higher learning. The total number of institutions which responded to the survey in 1958-59 was 1,619 (this included a follow-up study of 1958-59 nonrespondents made in 1959-60), and in 1962-63 it was 1,895; however, only data from the 1,365 institutions which reported for each of the 2 years are included in this analysis.

This report provides answers to the following questions on tuition and required fees for the 4-year period 1958-59 to 1962-63:

1. What has occurred in charges to full-time undergraduate students in the various types of public and private institutions?

2. What was the distribution of money increases in tuition and fees by public and private institutions?

3. What was the distribution of percentage increases in tuition and fees in public and private institutions?

For purposes of the report, frequency distributions were made of the following: (1) the 1958-59 and 1962-63 tuition and fees charged full-time undergraduate students; (2) the amount of increase between the 1958-59 and 1962-63 charges; and (3) the percentage increase between the 1958-59 and 1962-63 charges.

Analysis of data

The extent to which charges to full-time undergraduate students changed from 1958-59 to 1962-63 in the various types of institutions is shown in table 1. This table shows the 1958-59 and 1962-63 charges at the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentile points by public and private institutional types. For public institutions, charges are shown for both State resident and nonresident students.

Table 1.--Percentile values in charges for tuition and required fees to full-time undergraduate students by institutions reporting data in 1958-59 and 1962-63, by institutional type and control: Aggregate United States

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Percentile									
		10th		25th		50th		75th		90th	
		1958-59	1962-63	1958-59	1962-63	1958-59	1962-63	1958-59	1962-63	1958-59	1962-63
	PUBLIC--RESIDENT										
Total	1/514	$0	$0	$72	$104	$134	$183	$193	$243	$259	$315
University	87	115	164	146	205	208	257	249	316	324	389
Liberal Arts	67	38	62	83	106	143	181	191	244	264	324
Teachers	133	54	120	102	168	134	211	176	241	213	274
Technological	14	61	61	114	164	200	226	264	326	331	381
Junior College	207	0	0	0	0	84	109	150	177	226	315
	PUBLIC--NONRESIDENT										
Total	2/424	$143	$177	$215	$343	$338	$449	$444	$572	$543	$694
University	82	341	463	397	515	492	595	550	729	631	819
Liberal Arts	63	202	303	232	397	336	458	414	536	536	678
Teachers	124	178	266	230	319	319	414	389	542	446	611
Technological	14	236	375	288	409	350	469	609	675	644	816
Junior College	136	0	0	129	164	217	280	394	432	497	588
	PRIVATE										
Total	851	$280	$379	$388	$538	$534	$740	$713	$982	$952	$1,285
University	50	511	668	600	839	750	1,000	968	1,376	1,173	1,550
Liberal Arts	534	340	460	423	558	543	788	700	966	933	1,269
Teachers	16	266	456	350	489	500	600	900	1,200	1,061	1,371
Technological	21	496	606	539	720	776	1,089	980	1,344	1,156	1,606
Theological	65	84	164	186	284	290	397	359	507	431	645
Other Professional	58	413	514	456	693	646	795	766	1,016	859	1,193
Junior College	107	179	242	266	363	392	526	609	784	859	1,080

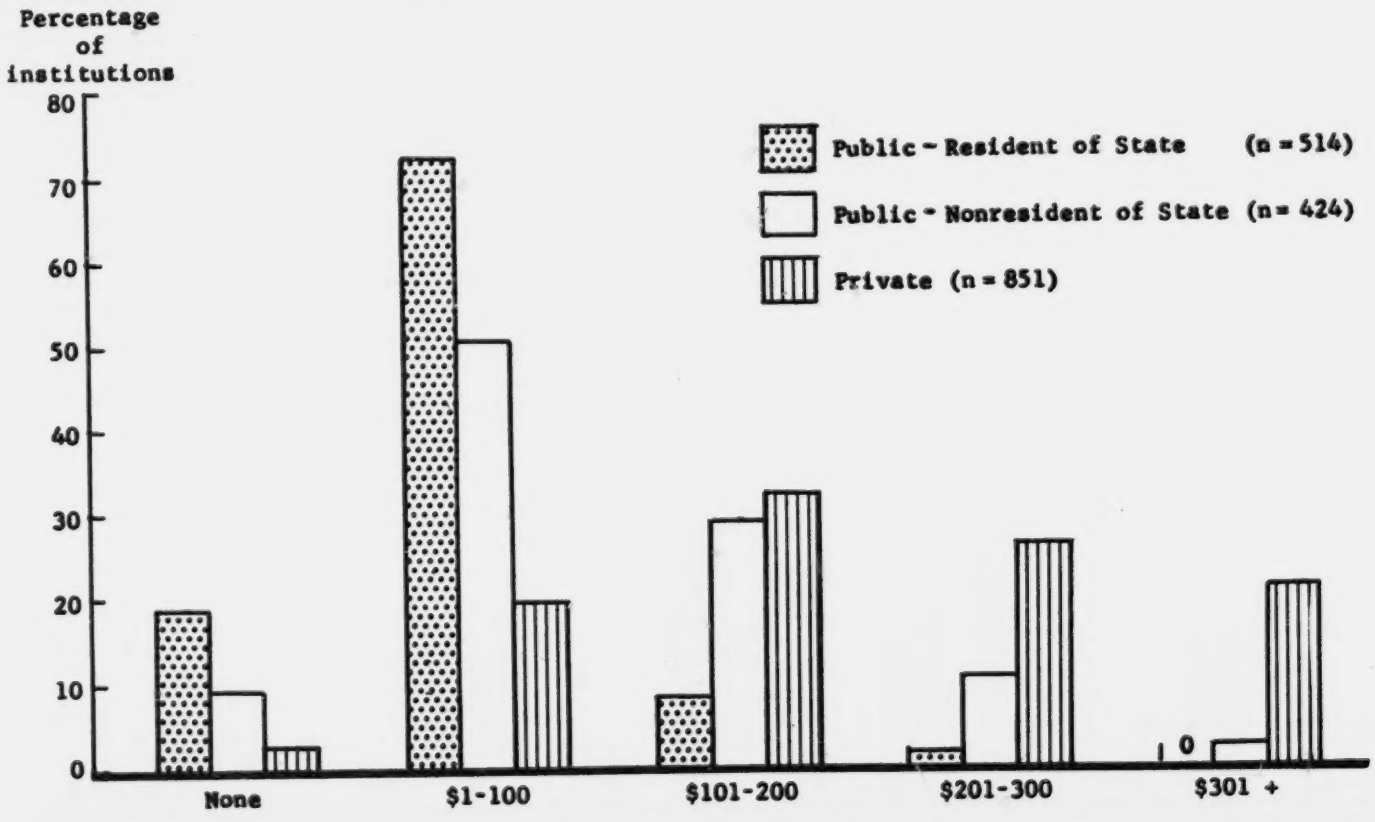
1/ Includes 6 other professional schools.
2/ Includes 5 other professional schools. Of the 514 reporting public institutions, 90 did not report nonresident charges.

The amount of increase in tuition charges to State residents by 514 public institutions between 1958-59 and 1962-63 varied from no increase at the 10th percentile to $56 increase at the 90th percentile. By type of institution, the charges to State residents showed no increase for junior colleges at the 10th and 25th percentiles or for technological schools at the 10th percentile; the highest increase was $89 for junior colleges at the 90th percentile. The 1962-63 median charge of public institutions was 37 percent larger than the 1958-59 median ($183 vs. $134). By type of institution, percentage increases in median charges over the 4-year period varied from 13 percent higher for technological schools ($226 vs. $200) to 57 percent higher for teachers colleges ($211 vs. $134).

The tuition and fee charges to full-time undergraduate out-of-State (nonresident) students by 424 public institutions in 1962-63 were from $34 higher at the 10th percentile to $151 higher at the 90th percentile than the respective charges at these percentile points in 1958-59. For the various institutional types, charges to nonresidents varied from no increase at the 10th percentile for junior colleges to $188 increase at the 90th percentile for universities. Between 1958-59 and 1962-63 median charges for the 424 public institutions reporting nonresident charges increased by 33 percent ($449 vs. $338). By institutional type, increases in median charges for this period varied from 21 percent for universities ($595 vs. $492) to 36 percent for liberal arts colleges ($458 vs. $336).

For 851 private institutions the 1962-63 charges were from $99 higher at the 10th percentile to $333 higher at the 90th percentile than 1958-59 charges at these percentile points. By institutional type, 1962-63 charges in privately controlled colleges and universities were from $63 higher for junior colleges at the 10th percentile to $450 higher for technological schools at the 90th percentile than the 1958-59 charges. The 1962-63 median charge to full-time undergraduate students by private institutions was 39 percent higher ($740 vs. $534) than the 1958-59 median. Percentage gains in median charges for this period ranged from 20 percent for teachers colleges ($600 vs. $500) to 45 percent for liberal arts colleges ($788 vs. $543).

Figure 1.--Percentage of institutions according to increases in tuition and fee charges, 1958-59 - 1962-63, by institutional control



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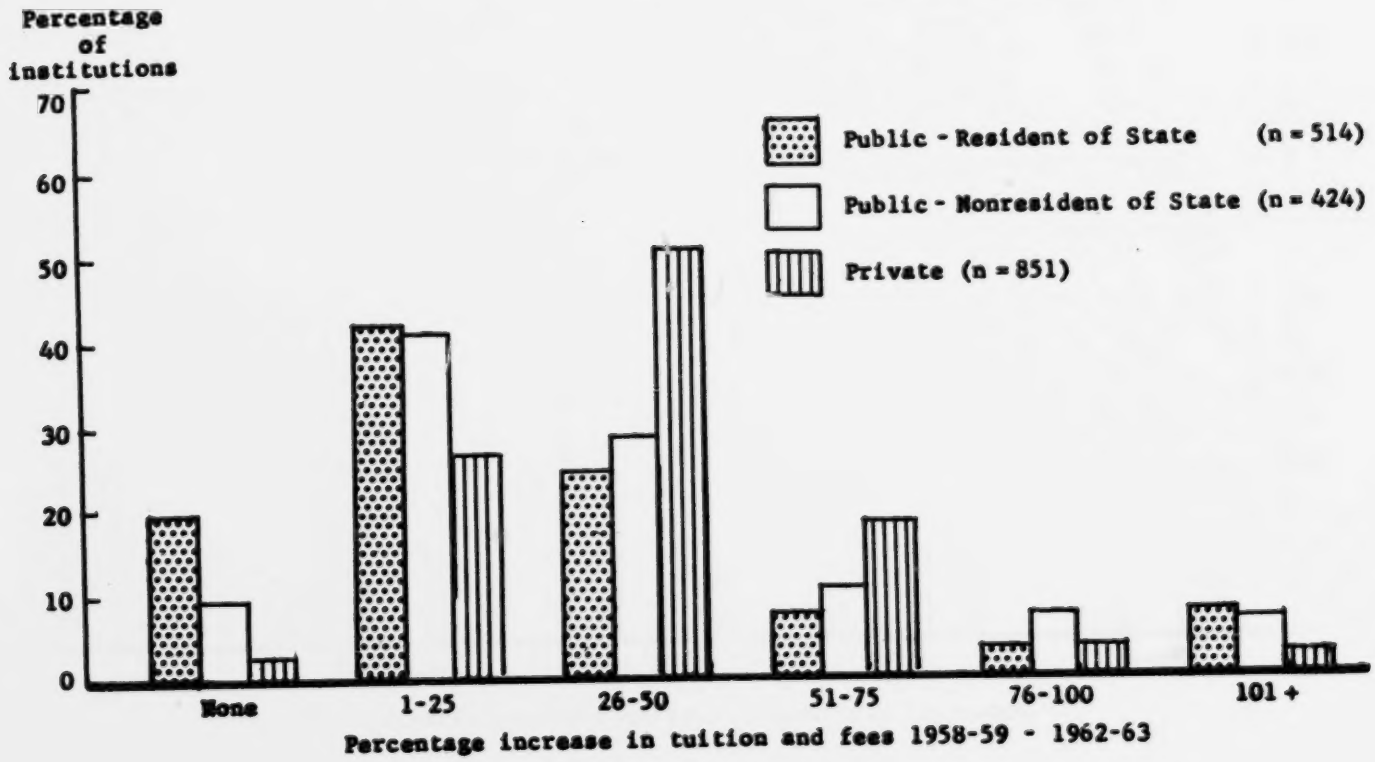
The extent to which tuition and fees were increased by colleges and universities is shown graphically in figure 1. Slightly over 9 out of 10 public institutions increased their tuition and required fees to State residents by $100 or less (19 percent had no increase at all and 72 percent had increases of $1-100). On the other hand, slightly under 6 out of 10 public institutions increased their tuition and fees to out-of-State residents by $100 or less (9 percent had no increases and 50 percent had increases of $100 or less). As for private institutions, slightly over 2 in 10 had increases of $100 or less (2 percent had no increases and 19 percent had increases of $100 or less), almost 1 in 3 had increases of $101-200, and slightly under 1 in 2 had increases of more than $200.

Between 1958-59 and 1962-63 approximately 2 out of 3 public institutions increased their tuition and fee charges to both resident and nonresident students by 50 percent or less; on the other hand, 3 out of 4 private institutions increased their tuition and fees by as much as 50 percent. (See figure 2.) Slightly over 1 in 10 public institutions increased resident tuition and fees from 51-100 percent, 1 in 6 public institutions raised nonresident tuition and fees by 51-100 percent, and over 1 in 5 private institutions raised their fees by 51-100 percent. Tuition and fee charges were more than doubled (101+ percent) by 7 percent of the public institutions for residents, by 6 percent of the public institutions for nonresidents, and by 2 percent of the private institutions.

Figure 2.--Percentage of institutions according to percentage increases in tuition and fees, 1958-59 - 1962-63, by institutional control



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

April 1964 OE-52004-13

SALARIES AND STUDENT CHARGES IN LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1963-64

by W. Robert Bokelman, Chief, Business Administration Section,
Anna Jane Holbrook, Research Assistant,
and Estelle B. Aubrey, Research Aide

The 9-10-month salary for the four faculty ranks combined at land-grant institutions rose more than 4 percent in 1963-64 over the comparable 1962-63 salary, and the corresponding rise for the year at State universities was more than 5 percent. Resident tuition fees rose around 6 percent for both groups of institutions during the year. These percentages were computed from data reported to the Office of Education in its annual survey[1/] of higher education salaries and student charges. Throughout this report comparisons between data for the 2 years are based upon the same institutions.

Currently all these institutions are members of one organization: The Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. Since 1912 the Office of Education has issued separate reports on the institutions receiving Federal land-grant funds, and therefore separate salary tables have been made here for those institutions in order to continue comparative data. Other association members are included in a separate table as "universities." For this circular, the land-grant institutions[2/] have been divided into two groups: The 16 institutions[3/] attended predominantly by Negroes and the 52 institutions[4/] attended predominantly by white students. The university group is comprised of 29 institutions[5/].

Salaries

For the 52-college land-grant group, 1963-64 percentages of annual increase over 1962-63 in salaries for the four faculty ranks combined compared as follows with the corresponding percentages of annual increase shown in 1962-63 over 1961-62: (1) For 9-10 month salaries, 4.6 percent in 1963-64 and 6.0 percent in 1962-63; and (2) for 11-12 month salaries, 5.8 percent in both 1963-64

1/ W. Robert Bokelman, Higher Education Planning and Management Data series, begun for the 1957-58 school year. Now published in two volumes: *Higher Education Salaries* and *Higher Education Basic Student Charges*

2/ Data for the land-grant group do not include data for the Oakland Branch of Michigan State University, Radford College of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Norfolk Branch of Virginia State College.

3/ All of these institutions responded on salaries. Two institutions did not report tuition and fees: Southern University and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University.

4/ Three of the 52 institutions did not respond on salaries: University of Illinois, University of Puerto Rico, and University of Wisconsin. All institutions responded on tuition and fees.

5/ Data from Kent State University, Southern Illinois University, and Texas Technological University, new members of the association, are not included in salary tables. The University of South Carolina did not report tuition and fees. Because of the complexity of the system of the State University of New York, those data have been omitted in summary tables.

and 1962-63. Mean 1963-64 salaries for this group of institutions ranged from $12,655 for professors to $6,190 for instructors on a 9-10 month basis, and from $13,774 for professors to $7,243 for instructors on an 11-12 month basis. (See tables 1 and 2.) Mean salaries are derived by weighting the institutional salary figures with the number of persons they represent in each faculty rank. "Maximum mean" and "minimum mean" refer to institutional means for each rank. The Southeast region[6/] showed the highest regional percentage of annual increase for the four ranks combined and for each rank of 9-10 month faculty except that of instructor; and the North Atlantic, the highest regional percentage increase for the four ranks combined and for each rank of 11-12 month faculty except that of professor.

For the 16-college land-grant group, 1963-64 percentages of annual increase over 1962-63 in salaries for the four faculty ranks combined were almost in reverse to the prior year's percentages of annual increase over 1961-62: (1) For 9-10 month salaries, the earlier percentage was 8.8 and the current percentage was 4.2; and (2) for 11-12 month salaries, the earlier percentage was 3.8 and the current percentage was 8.0. (See tables 1 and 2.) Mean salaries for this group of institutions ranged from $9,008 for professors to $5,510 for instructors on a 9-10 month basis, and from $10,296 for professors to $6,173 for instructors on an 11-12 month basis.

6/ Regional divisions in these tables are as follows: *North Atlantic:* Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Great Lakes and Plains:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; *Southeast:* Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; and *West and Southwest:* Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For the universities, the 1963-64 percentage of annual increase over 1962-63 in salaries for the four faculty ranks combined was the same as the comparable 1962-63 percentage over that of 1961-62, 5.4, for 9-10 month faculty. However, for 11-12 month faculty the percentage of annual increase rose from 4.9 in 1962-63 to 9.5 in 1963-64. (See table 3.) Mean salaries for this group of institutions ranged from $12,483 for professors to $6,024 for instructors on a 9-10 month basis, and from $13,952 for professors to $7,225 for instructors on an 11-12 month basis.

Student Charges: Tuition and Other Fees, Room Rates, and Board Rates

Table 4 presents 1963-64 charges, by institution, for resident and nonresident tuition and fees, room, and board at all member institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The charges shown represent rates for a typical undergraduate student for the academic year of two semesters, two trimesters, or three quarters. Comparisons of mean charges for 1963-64 and for 1962-63 are seen in table 5 for each type of expenditure and by group of institutions. Highest percentages of increase occurred in room rates for men and for women in the 16-college group, 9.7 and 10.5 percent, respectively. Nonresident fees rose 8.3 percent for the 52-college group, 4.5 percent for the 16-college group, and 6.3 percent for the universities. Board rates rose the same for men as for women in the 16-college group, 1.3 percent; however, for the 52-college group and the universities, the increase was greater for women's board by about 1 percent.

Median annual increases for the various charges at all institutions showing such increases are presented in table 6, which also distributes the charges by number of institutions in each dollar-increase category. As was true for the previous year, the largest median dollar increase was in nonresident tuition, $56 for 1963-64 ($50 in 1962-63). Other median increases ranged from $20 to $27.

Table 1.--Salaries (9-10 months) for deans and faculty members in LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS,[1] by region and predominant race of students: 1963-64

Academic rank	White[2]					Negro[2]
	Total U.S.	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest	Total U.S.
Dean						
Number: Institutions	(Because of the small number of deans employed on a 9-10 month basis, salary data for deans are not reported here.)					
Individuals						
Maximum mean salary						
Minimum mean salary						
Mean salary						
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount						
Percent						
Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	12	10	12	15	14
Individuals	4,269	1,025	1,054	822	1,368	316
Maximum mean salary	$15,672	$15,672	$14,132	$12,902	$14,599	$10,110
Minimum mean salary	8,687	10,592	8,687	9,241	9,175	7,586
Mean salary	12,655	13,266	12,356	11,203	13,301	9,008
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	581	846	641	923	91	558
Percent	4.8	6.7	5.5	9.0	0.7	6.6
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	12	10	12	15	15
Individuals	4,068	959	1,060	802	1,247	293
Maximum mean salary	$12,160	$10,870	$9,851	$9,938	$12,160	$8,705
Minimum mean salary	7,349	8,734	7,634	7,349	7,821	5,732
Mean salary	9,464	9,802	9,418	8,803	9,667	7,259
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	436	518	473	593	207	189
Percent	4.8	5.5	5.3	7.2	2.2	2.7
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	49	12	10	12	15	15
Individuals	5,378	1,354	1,200	1,002	1,822	592
Maximum mean salary	$9,500	$8,380	$8,065	$8,165	$9,500	$7,380
Minimum mean salary	6,412	7,308	6,784	6,412	6,747	4,820
Mean salary	7,797	7,849	7,804	7,451	7,943	6,349
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	320	324	365	451	193	189
Percent	4.3	4.3	4.9	6.4	2.5	3.1
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	49	12	10	12	15	15
Individuals	3,077	850	900	678	649	460
Maximum mean salary	$7,720	$7,442	$6,552	$6,793	$7,720	$6,090
Minimum mean salary	4,830	6,047	5,290	4,830	5,618	4,147
Mean salary	6,190	6,518	6,058	5,838	6,315	5,510
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	307	426	206	338	215	260
Percent	5.2	6.9	3.5	6.1	3.5	5.0
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	49	12	10	12	15	15
Individuals	16,792	4,188	4,214	3,304	5,086	1,661
Maximum mean salary	$11,653	$11,653	$9,665	$9,644	$10,894	$7,862
Minimum mean salary	6,865	7,977	6,865	7,234	7,219	5,367
Mean salary	9,140	9,352	8,975	8,379	9,599	6,783
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	404	500	428	609	139	273
Percent	4.6	5.6	5.0	7.8	1.5	4.2

1/ 1963-64 salary data were received from all land-grant institutions except the University of Illinois, the University of Puerto Rico, and the University of Wisconsin. Comparisons with 1962-63 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

2/ Institutions attended predominantly by the race indicated.

Table 2.--Salaries (11-12 months) for deans and faculty members in LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS,[1/] by region and predominant race of students: 1963-64

Academic rank	White[2/]					Negro[2/]
	Total U.S.	North Atlantic	Great Lakes and Plains	Southeast	West and Southwest	Total U.S.
Dean						
Number: Institutions	48	11	10	12	15	15
Individuals	299	61	61	87	90	36
Maximum mean salary	$22,000	$19,877	$22,000	$19,100	$20,952	$15,000
Minimum mean salary	12,910	13,360	12,910	14,125	14,625	9,400
Mean salary	17,513	17,174	19,097	16,510	17,638	11,836
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	839	545	575	1,280	598	846
Percent	5.0	3.2	3.1	8.4	3.5	7.7
Professor						
Number: Institutions	48	11	10	12	15	10
Individuals	3,392	711	986	782	913	108
Maximum mean salary	$17,022	$15,012	$16,263	$13,877	$17,022	$11,705
Minimum mean salary	10,728	11,840	10,728	11,162	11,540	8,400
Mean salary	13,774	14,224	14,057	12,646	14,085	10,296
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	727	863	718	810	495	756
Percent	5.6	6.4	5.4	6.8	3.6	7.9
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	48	11	10	12	15	10
Individuals	2,639	621	774	606	638	61
Maximum mean salary	$14,241	$11,907	$11,889	$11,104	$14,241	$9,038
Minimum mean salary	8,807	9,134	9,181	8,807	9,072	6,114
Mean salary	10,752	11,206	10,956	10,016	10,761	8,214
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	592	769	527	492	571	704
Percent	5.8	7.4	5.1	5.2	5.6	9.4
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	48	11	10	12	15	10
Individuals	2,346	469	694	543	640	87
Maximum mean salary	$12,000	$10,001	$10,030	$9,350	$12,000	$8,160
Minimum mean salary	6,741	6,741	8,194	7,492	8,254	5,796
Mean salary	9,155	9,486	9,285	8,782	9,088	7,283
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	612	788	491	630	578	553
Percent	7.2	9.0	5.6	7.7	6.8	8.2
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	45	10	10	12	13	9
Individuals	833	129	338	180	186	58
Maximum mean salary	$8,400	$8,133	$8,163	$8,225	$8,400	$7,440
Minimum mean salary	5,283	5,283	6,491	5,533	6,428	4,800
Mean salary	7,243	7,501	7,455	6,862	7,049	6,173
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	310	500	198	323	309	343
Percent	4.5	7.1	2.7	4.9	4.6	5.9
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	48	11	10	12	15	10
Individuals	9,210	1,930	2,792	2,111	2,377	314
Maximum mean salary	$14,699	$12,195	$12,863	$11,170	$14,699	$9,602
Minimum mean salary	9,062	9,395	9,062	9,436	9,417	7,216
Mean salary	11,140	11,652	11,212	10,398	11,301	8,295
Average increase from 1962-63:						
Amount	612	939	497	588	491	615
Percent	5.8	8.7	4.6	6.0	4.5	8.0

1/ 1963-64 salary data were received from all land-grant institutions except the University of Illinois, the University of Puerto Rico, and the University of Wisconsin. Comparisons with 1962-63 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

2/ Institutions attended predominantly by the race indicated.

Table 3.--Salaries (9-10 and 11-12 months) for deans and faculty members in STATE UNIVERSITIES:[1/] 1963-64

(Data are for institutions which are not land-grant colleges but are member institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-grant Colleges)

Academic rank	9-10 months			11-12 months		
	1963-64	Increase over 1962-63		1963-64	Increase over 1962-63	
		Dollar	Percent		Dollar	Percent
Dean						
Number: Institutions	(Only two institutions reported deans serving on 9-10-month basis)			25		
Individuals				121		
Maximum mean salary				$22,978		
Minimum mean salary				13,400		
Mean salary				17,647	$1,005	6.0
Professor						
Number: Institutions	25			17		
Individuals	3,081			221		
Maximum mean salary	$14,176			$16,474		
Minimum mean salary	8,710			10,500		
Mean salary	12,483	$749	6.4	13,952	870	6.7
Associate Professor						
Number: Institutions	25			17		
Individuals	2,497			132		
Maximum mean salary	$10,156			$13,800		
Minimum mean salary	7,377			9,750		
Mean salary	9,381	367	4.1	11,371	1,174	11.5
Assistant Professor						
Number: Institutions	25			16		
Individuals	2,734			110		
Maximum mean salary	$8,451			$10,555		
Minimum mean salary	6,275			7,322		
Mean salary	7,758	332	4.5	9,293	780	9.2
Instructor						
Number: Institutions	25			12		
Individuals	1,446			77		
Maximum mean salary	$6,829			$9,450		
Minimum mean salary	4,656			5,037		
Mean salary	6,024	296	5.2	7,225	233	3.3
Four Faculty Ranks Combined						
Number: Institutions	25			18		
Individuals	9,758			540		
Maximum mean salary	$10,854			$14,795		
Minimum mean salary	7,179			8,400		
Mean salary	9,409	478	5.4	11,413	986	9.5

1/ Salary data for Kent State University, Southern Illinois University, Texas Technological University, and the State University of New York are not included in this table. Comparisons with 1962-63 are based upon data received from the same institutions.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT
Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, by State: 1963-64

(Figures shown are rates for the typical undergraduate full-time student, as reported by registrar, for the academic year of 2 semesters, 2 trimesters, or 3 quarters.)

State and institution	Tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama						
Alabama A & M College	$184	$304	$120	$120	$260	$260
Auburn University	225	525	180	221	360	330
University of Alabama	260	610	185	170	441	420
Alaska						
University of Alaska	238	538	320	320	728	728
Arizona						
Arizona State University (Tempe)	230	830	280	280	460	460
University of Arizona	207	807	270	270	---	---
Arkansas						
Agric., Mech., and Normal College	180	380	180	180	311	311
University of Arkansas	200	470	300	380	370	340
California						
University of California	173-224	773-824	290-300	290-300	587-600	587-600
Colorado						
Colorado State University	240	660	225	225	609	609
University of Colorado	280	904	228	228	532	532
Connecticut						
University of Connecticut	160	560	300	300	504	504
Delaware						
Delaware State College	155	405	120	120	350	350
University of Delaware	315	650	250	250	410	410
Florida						
Florida A & M University	180	530	200	200	286	286
University of Florida	226	576	225	225	---	---
Florida State University	226	576	240	240	330	330
Georgia						
Fort Valley State College	225	525	180	180	351	351
Georgia Institute of Technology	309	699	240	270	---	---
University of Georgia	260	605	240	240	460	460
Hawaii						
University of Hawaii	248	248	320	320	---	---
Idaho						
University of Idaho	164	474	250	250	450	450
Illinois						
Southern Illinois University	185	335	215	215	515	515
University of Illinois	270	620	326	326	474	474
Indiana						
Indiana University	300	705	337	362	448	448
Purdue University	300	850	320	350	510	510
Iowa						
Iowa State University	297	600	225	225	435	435
University of Iowa	290	620	340	340	540	540
Kansas						
Kansas State University	244	574	315	330	385	370
University of Kansas	244	574	180	180	495	495
Kentucky						
Kentucky State College	174	324	162	162	320	320
University of Kentucky	220	520	260	376	330[1]	354
Louisiana						
Louisiana State University	170	470	220	350	334[2]	380
Southern University	80[3]	680[3]	161[3]	172[3]	342[3]	342[3]

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, by State: 1963-64--continued

State and institution	Tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Maine						
University of Maine	$400	$800	$300	$300	$450	$450
Maryland						
University of Maryland	306	656	270	300	400	400
Maryland State College	181	331	81	81	324	324
Massachusetts						
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,700[4]	1,700[4]	370	523	413[2]	578
University of Massachusetts	424	824	300	300	420	420
Michigan						
Michigan State University	324	870	280	280	524	524
University of Michigan	280	900	310	310	556	556
Wayne State University	312	750	---	340	---	535
Minnesota						
University of Minnesota	315	780	297	306	513	519
Mississippi						
Alcorn A & M College	186	386	126	126	255	255
Mississippi State University	271	671	170	170	---	---
University of Mississippi	280	680	180	220	---	495[2]
Missouri						
Lincoln University	133	233	182	182	---	---
University of Missouri	215	515	260	290	463	463
Montana						
Montana State College	330	668	195	195	456	456
Montana State University	310	648	210	210	484	484
Nebraska						
University of Nebraska	264	504	220	220	440	440
Nevada						
University of Nevada	261	861	200	200	540	540
New Hampshire						
University of New Hampshire	402	947	210	250	360	360
New Jersey						
Rutgers, The State University	506	606	350	350	450	450
New Mexico						
New Mexico State University	250	500	220	220	460	460
University of New Mexico	300	570	274	274	456	456
New York						
Cornell University	(1,700[4] / 500	1,700[4] / 900	380	521	400[2]	564
State University of New York	425-775	425-925	260-405	260-521	340-560	340-564
North Carolina						
Agricultural and Technical College	320	570	150	150	270	270
University of North Carolina	285	710	193	240	---	---
North Carolina State College	319	744	200	---	---	---
North Dakota						
North Dakota State University	300	570	225	225	---	---
University of North Dakota	300	570	202	202	410	410
Ohio						
Kent State University	396	726	234	234	420	420
Miami University	400	800	325	325	475	475
Ohio State University	375	870	318	318	501	501
Ohio University	450	850	288	288	468	468
Oklahoma						
Langston University	184	447	135	135	333	333
Oklahoma State University	224	576	270	270	330	310
University of Oklahoma	210	540	240	240	450	430

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES AT Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, by State: 1963-64--continued

State and institution	Tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate (7-day unless footnoted)	
	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Oregon						
Oregon State University	$375	$945	$240	$240	$486	$486
University of Oregon	330	900	255	255	465	465
Pennsylvania						
Pennsylvania State University	525	1,050	294	294	501	501
Puerto Rico						
University of Puerto Rico	157	157	225	225	---	420
Rhode Island						
University of Rhode Island	325	825	350	350	400[2]	400[2]
South Carolina						
Clemson Agricultural College	456	705	200	220	360	360
South Carolina State College	290	520	105	105	296	296
University of South Carolina	370[3]	570[3]	185[3]	200[3]	350[3]	350[3]
South Dakota						
South Dakota State College	298	436	216	216	343	329
State University of South Dakota	288	456	240	240	284[2]	284[2]
Tennessee						
Tennessee Agric. and Ind. State Univ.	165[3]	330[3]	153[3]	153[3]	315[3]	315[3]
University of Tennessee	225	525	260	240	---	---
Texas						
Prairie View Agric. and Mech. College	149	449	189	189	288	288
Texas A & M University	167	467	170	---	360	---
Texas Technological College	152	452	308	308	376	376
University of Texas	144	444	250	250	---	432
Utah						
Utah State University	219	384	210	210	420	420
University of Utah	300	495	235	235	450	450
Vermont						
University of Vermont	491	1,275	335	335	410[1]	440
Virginia						
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	330	660	156	156	360	360
Virginia State College	340	510	124	124	279	279
University of Virginia	377	837	230	250	325[2]	325[2]
Washington						
University of Washington	300	600	260	260	520	520
Washington State University	300	600	314	314	446	446
West Virginia						
West Virginia University	230	760	262	262	360	360
Wisconsin						
University of Wisconsin	300	1,000	339	349	508	508
Wyoming						
University of Wyoming	296	596	166	166	486	486

1/ 6-day.
2/ 5-day.
3/ 1962-63 data used.
4/ Endowed.
NOTE.--The figures shown for the University of California and the State University of New York are ranges for the several branches.

Table 5.--COMPARISON OF TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES
at Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges:[1] 1962-63 and 1963-64

(Figures reported are mean rates for the typical undergraduate full-time student for the academic year of 2 semesters, 2 trimesters, or 3 quarters.)

Institutional group	Tuition and fees		Room rate		Board rate	
	Resident	Non-resident	Men	Women	Men	Women
Land-grant institutions (66 of 68)						
Attended predominantly by Negro students (14 of 16)						
1963-64	$206	$422	$147	$147	$302	$302
1962-63	195	404	134	133	298	298
Increase: Amount	11	18	13	14	4	4
Percent	5.6	4.5	9.7	10.5	1.3	1.3
Attended predominantly by white students (52 of 52)						
1963-64	$291	$662	$262	$282	$449	$457
1962-63	274	611	248	267	435	438
Increase: Amount	17	51	14	15	14	19
Percent	6.2	8.3	5.6	5.6	3.2	4.3
State universities (27 of 29)						
1963-64	$286	$659	$249	$258	$450	$453
1962-63	270	620	241	249	435	434
Increase: Amount	16	39	8	9	15	19
Percent	5.9	6.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.4

1/ The following institutions were not included here because of lack of data for 1963-64: Southern University, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, and University of South Carolina. Data for the State University of New York have been omitted because of the complexity of that system.

Table 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASES IN UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES, ROOM RATES, AND BOARD RATES
at Member Institutions of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges:[1] 1963-64 over 1962-63

	Number of institutions showing								
	No increase	Increase of							Median increase[2]
		$1-9	$10-19	$20-29	$30-39	$40-49	$50-99	$100 up	
Tuition and fees									
Resident	47	11	11	5	4	2	9	3	20
Nonresident	43	10	2	3	3	1	13	17	56
Room rate									
Men	49	8	11	7	7	3	6	1	20
Women	48	6	11	8	6	5	6	1	22
Board rate									
Men	51	5	6	6	3	1	4	3	24
Women	54	4	6	6	3	1	5	3	27

1/ The following institutions were not included here because of lack of data for 1963-64: Southern University, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, and University of South Carolina. Data for the State University of New York have been omitted because of the complexity of that system.

2/ Median increase is taken from a complete distribution of institutional increases (for those institutions showing increases).

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